New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V....NO. 1315. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

[illegible] OF AMERICA.

Convention of the Irish Emigrant Aid Society.

Preliminary Proceedings at the Astor House.

FIRST DAY'S WORK.

[illegible]

In Boston, Mass., about a year ago, a few gentlemen met and formed a Society which they called the "Irish Emigrant Aid Society." They declared their intention to be to aid the cause of Irish freedom, by every means consistent with the laws of their adopted country, and called on their brethren throughout the Union to organize [illegible]

[illegible]

A letter signed "One who would Go," appeared in the [illegible] calling upon the [illegible] of the United States to meet and "make another effort for Fatherland." This letter was introduced by the editor by some remarks in which he stated that the writer of it was a man of so and [illegible] that the [illegible] of his name would cause the Queen of England to tremble on her throne.

This singular letter, and the singular introduction to it, gave rise to much comment and no little hope to the hopeful Irishmen, who believed it to come from "the man" for whom they had been so long looking. The Editor was asked for the name of the great man, but he said he could not give it them. [illegible]

[illegible] The Convention adjourned to meet in New-York on the 4th of December, 1855.

In the meantime the movement has been spreading, and daily becoming stronger. There is not a town of any importance in the Northern States where an Irish Emigrant Aid Society does not exist, and in many of the Southern States there are [illegible]

It should be remembered, however, that the "Emigrant Aid Society," and the "Emmett Monument Association," though aiming to effect the same object, are entirely distinct. [illegible]

These societies stood yesterday, when some 60 Delegates of the Irish Emigrant Association, met in Convention at the Astor House. The Convention met with closed doors at 11 o'clock, and was called to order by Dr. THOMAS H. SMITH, of Boston.

[illegible]

A motion was put and carried that each Representative from other States as should arrive during the day be admitted within the Convention.

A Committee of one from each State was appointed to examine and report upon the credentials of Delegates. The following is the Committee so appointed:

[illegible]

A proposition to admit to the Convention delegates from the E. M. A.'s of New-York, was then sent in, and after some discussion, it was resolved to [illegible] the consideration of that question.

After some preliminary business the Convention adjourned until 4 o'clock P. M.

At 4 o'clock the Convention again met.

[illegible]

Various Committees were appointed; among [illegible] a similar one from the K. N. A.

After the transaction of an amount of other business, but not any of special interest, the Convention, at 6½ o'clock P. M., adjourned to 10 o'clock this (Wednesday) morning.

The proceedings so far have been pretty harmonious, although it seemed at one time as though a split would take place on the question of admitting the E. M. A. Delegates.

The E. M. A.'s were present in strong force, and appeared much exasperated at their refusal to be admitted. The Conference Committee were in session for some hours, and appearances indicated that they will arrive at a harmonious result, and federalize for their common object.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

SECOND DAY OF THE SESSION.

The Delay in the Organization of the House.

Estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The British Enlistments and the Message.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

The House made no progress to-day towards the election of a Speaker, nor is there at present any indication that it will do better to-morrow. This delay is unfortunate. The responsibility of the organization rests upon the Anti-Nebraska majority, who are trifling with it. It is high time now to lay aside individual preferences, and unitedly to labor to elevate to the Speakership any well-tried Anti-Nebraska man who possesses the necessary qualities of experience, dignity and reliability.

Further delay will bring reproach upon cause, and tend to demoralization and defeat. Continuous sitting and resolute earnest balloting should be policy henceforth. The people will not hold guiltless those who fritter away their power to rebuke the Nebraskaite.

The temper of majority continues good. No jealousies nor heart-burnings. Nothing to disunite, save good-natured personal preferences.

At the adjourned caucus, to-night, speeches were made, and a general determination was expressed to unite eventually on some available man. No nomination was made. A Committee of seven was appointed to call another caucus if desirable.

The following is a summary statement of the estimates for the appropriations required by the Secretary of the Treasury:

For deficiencies of the current fiscal year $1,387,-237, of which $1,188,181 is to supply deficiency in Post-Office revenue.

Estimate of permanent and indefinite appropriations which may be required for the last three quarters of the current fiscal year, under former acts of Congress, $6,[illegible].

Estimates for the next fiscal year, including appropriations by former acts of Congress, of permanent and indefinite character, $58,754,675.

Excluding permanent and indefinite, it is $45,-[illegible] appropriations not required for present fiscal year, $16,-[illegible]

Total estimates for next fiscal year, $69,450,492.

DEAN, elected Chaplain of the Senate, against Know-Nothings and Nebraskaite—a Methodist.

APPLETON's resignation of the Secretaryship of the London Legation prevents Mr. BUCHANAN's leaving London until the new minister is appointed.

Look out for music on the British enlistments in the Message. S.

XXXIVth CONGRESS—First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

Messrs. HALE, DURKEE, YULEE and PEARCE appeared and were sworn in.

Rev. H. C. DEAN was elected Chaplain, and the Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House resumed voting for Speaker, with the following result:

FIFTH TRIAL.

Richardson	74	Fuller	20
Campbell	58	Marshall	19
Banks	28	Scattering	2[illegible]

No choice—111 being necessary to an election.

SIXTH TRIAL.

Mr. Richardson	73	Mr. Fuller	29
Mr. Campbell	57	Mr. Marshall	18
Mr. Banks	25		

SEVENTH TRIAL.

Mr. Richardson	74	Mr. Fuller	29
Mr. Campbell	54	Mr. Marshall	20
Mr. Banks	26		

EIGHTH TRIAL.

Mr. Richardson	75	Mr. Fuller	29
Mr. Campbell	51	Mr. Marshall	18
Mr. Banks	29		

NINTH TRIAL.

Mr. Richardson	75	Mr. Fuller	31
Mr. Campbell	51	Mr. Marshall	16
Mr. Banks	31		

No election. Adjourned.

The following is the vote on the first ballot:

FOR MR. RICHARDSON—Messrs. Aiken, Allen, Barclay, Brooks, Barksdale, Bayly, Bell, Bocock, Bowie, Boyce, Branch, Burnett, Cadwallader, Caruthers, Caskie, Clingman, Cobb of Georgia, Cobb of Alabama, Craige, Crawford, Denver, Dowdell, Edmundson, Elliott, English, Evans, Fuller of Maine, Faulkner, Florence, Goode, Greenwood, Hall of Iowa, Harris of Alabama, Harris of Illinois, Herbert, Hickman, Houston, Jewett, Jones of Tennessee, Jones of Pennsylvania, Keitt, Kelly, Kidwell, Letcher, Lumpkin, Marshall of Illinois, Maxwell, McMullin, McQueen, Miller of Indiana, Millson, Oliver of Missouri, Orr, Packer, Phelps, Peck, Powell, Quitman, Ruffin, Rust, Sandidge, Savage, Shorter, Smith of Tennessee, Smith of Virginia, Stephens, Stewart, Talbott, Taylor, Vail, Warner, Watkins, Wells, Winslow, Wright of Tennessee.

FOR MR. CAMPBELL—Messrs. Albright, Allison, Ball, Barbour, Benson, Bingham, Bliss, Brenton, Chaffee, Clark of Connecticut, Colfax, Cumback, Dean, Dixon, Dodd, Dunn, Durfee, Galloway, Giddings, Gilbert, Granger, Harlan, Holloway, Horton of New-York, Horton of Ohio, Howard, Hughston, Kelsey, Lester, Matteson, McCarty, Miller of New-York, Moore, Morgan, Parker, Pelton, Sabin, Sapp, Scott, Sherman, Simmons, Stanton, Wade, Walbridge, Waldron, Washburn of Illinois, Washburn of Maine, Watson, Welch, Woodruff, Woodworth, Mace.

FOR MR. BANKS—Messrs. Bennett of New-York, Buffington, Burlingame, Comins, Cragin, Damrell, Davis of Massachusetts, Day, DeWitt, Emrie, Etheridge, Flagler, Grow, Hall of Massachusetts, King, Knapp, Knowlton, Merrill, Mott, Murray, Oliver of New-York, Perry, Pike, Pringle, Sage, Spinner, Tappan, Thorington, Thurston, Trafton, Wood.

FOR MR. FULLER—Messrs. Bradshaw, Broom, Campbell of Penn., Covode, Dick, Edie, Edwards, Haven, Knight, Kunkle, Millward, Pearce, Pennington, Purviance, Ritchie, Roberts, Robison, [illegible], Todd, Tyson, Zollicoffer.

FOR MR. MARSHALL—Messrs. Campbell of Ky., Carlile, Cox, Foster, Kennett, Lake, Lindley, A. K. Marshall, Paine, Porter, Puryear, Ready, Smith of Ala., Swope, Trippe, Underwood.

FOR MR. PENNINGTON—Messrs. Bishop, Dawson, Fuller of Penn., Knox, Meacham, Norton, Pelton, Robbins, Stranahan, Wakeman.

FOR MR. HOWARD—Messrs. Billinghurst, Washburne of Wis.

FOR MR. [illegible]—Mr. Banks.

FOR MR. W[illegible]—Mr. Campbell, Ohio.

FOR MR. [illegible]—Mr. Cullen.

FOR MR. VALK—Messrs. Davis of Maryland, Harris of Maryland, Rickaud.

FOR MR. HAVEN—Messrs. Etheridge, Valk, Whitney.

FOR MR. OLIVER, NEW-YORK—Mr. Wheeler.

FOR MR. WALKER—Mr. Eustis.

FOR MR. CARLILE—Messrs. Hoffman, Humphrey, Marshall.

FOR MR. [illegible]—Messrs. Nichols and Williams.

FOR MR. ZOLLICOFFER—Mr. [illegible].

FOR MR. DAVIS, MARYLAND—Walker.

Whole number of votes cast 223. Necessary to choice 112.

Further from Kansas—Call from the Governor for United States Troops.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Dec. 3.

Accounts from Kansas state that Governor SHANNON had telegraphed to the President concerning the present condition of affairs in that Territory. He says that one thousand men have arrived in Lawrence, and rescued a prisoner from the Sheriff of Douglass County, and burned some houses and other property. He asks the President to order out the troops at Fort Leavenworth, to aid in the execution of the laws.

Dispatches from Weston arrived here to-day by express, bringing startling news from Atchison. Some Free-State Officers had taken possession of important papers, and an attack upon Atchison was anticipated. A messenger had been sent to Weston for fifty armed men.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

The *National Intelligencer* of this morning confirms the statement that Governor SHANNON has telegraphed to the President on Kansas affairs. It says that the President received the Governor's dispatch yesterday, which is to the effect that civil war is actually threatened, and requesting prompt assistance. The President has ordered the immediate dispatch of troops from the nearest posts.

Canal Navigation, Weather, &c.

ROCHESTER, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

There is no ice in the Canal here, and boats are moving briskly. The water will probably be drawn off to-morrow unless it is otherwise ordered. Weather delightful.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

The Canal Auditor says that yesterday there were twenty loaded boats west of Little Falls; and between Little Falls and Schenectady, three hundred and fifty to four hundred, bound East. At several points they were in crowds of twenty to thirty working along. Between the crowds, boats singly, were moving along finely. He could see no reason why all would not reach tide-water, especially as the weather is fine. It must be a severe snap of cold weather to close the canal.

UTICA, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

Wind west and weather cool. The canal is open, and there is no ice.

LYONS, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

The weather here is clear and cool, and the Canal free from ice.

CLYDE, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

Weather beautiful and shinny, and the Canal open. It freezes in the shades.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

The Canal is open and the weather cold, yet pleasant.

CANAJOHARIE, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

The Canal is in navigable condition, and boats are passing freely. All the boats will probably go through. Weather fine and growing warmer.

ALBION, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

Weather clear and warm. No ice in the Canal. Boats move freely.

LOCKPORT, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

The Canal is open. Very few boats here, and not many looking either way. Weather mild and pleasant.

Election of Mayor at Cambridge, Mass.—Fire.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

JOHN SARGEANT was elected Mayor of Cambridge, yesterday, by three hundred and seventy majority over Mr. [illegible], the Know-Nothing candidate.

A building on the corner of Causeway and Friend streets, occupied by Messrs. WATSON & [illegible], turners, and for other mechanical purposes, was destroyed by fire this forenoon. Loss, about $20,000.

Large Fire at Honesdale, Pa.

HONESDALE, Pa., Tuesday, Dec. 4.

A fire broke out here last evening, in the large frame building known as "Connell's Hall," owned by THOMAS CONNELL & Co., and occupied by JOHN GRADY, JUDAH LEVI and O. W. SLOCKBOWER. Mr. GRADY's loss is about $5,000, for which he is insured; Mr. LEVI's is $4,000, and not insured; Mr. SLOCKBOWER's $4,000, not insured; THOS. CONNELL & Co.'s loss $8,000, and insured for $5,000. The flames communicated with the storehouse owned by T. C. & Co., in which were stored 2,000 hides, belonging to Messrs. HARD, GILBERT & PALMER. Loss in hides $6,000, no insurance. Governor THROOP's loss on the building is $1,500, insured for $1,000. ISAIAH SNYDER's storehouse was also badly damaged.

The Grocers' Bank of Boston.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

Judge MERRICK of the Supreme Court to-day continued the injunction on the Grocers' Bank until the 7th of January, when another hearing will take place. In the meantime all the property of the Bank is placed in charge of Messrs. CHARLES H. WARREN, JARVIS SLADE and SOUTHWORTH SHAW, who are empowered to return private property in the possession of the Bank, renew securities, and otherwise act for the best benefit of the parties interested.

Four Young Men Drowned—Three Children Burned to Death.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

Four young men were drowned on Friday last below Long Point Lighthouse, on Lake Ontario, in attempting to take in a gill net.

The house of Mrs. SPELMAN, on Palmer Hill, Essex County, was burned down on Sunday morning, burning to death three children, one but seven years of age.

Destruction of two Steamers by Fire at Memphis.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Dec. 3.

At Memphis, this morning, the steamer *George Collier* took fire and was entirely consumed. The flames spread to the steamer *Mayflower*, and the wharf-boat of DUVALL, ALGEO & Co., and they were likewise completely destroyed. No lives were lost.

Loss of the Ship America, of Baltimore.

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, Dec. 4.

The bark *Isabella*, arrived at New-Orleans on Saturday, brings intelligence of the total loss of the ship *America*, Captain BERRY, of Baltimore, bound from Trapain, with a cargo of salt to New-Orleans. The wreck occurred in Gibraltar Bay on the 18th of October. Crew saved.

A Decision on the Liquor Law.

DETROIT, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

A Police Justice of this city, to-day, delivered an opinion declaring the Prohibitory Liquor Law unconstitutional in every important respect.

Death by Abortion.

ALMOND, Allegany Co., N. Y., Tuesday, Dec. 4.

Much excitement was created here yesterday by the sudden death of a young lady who was on a visit from Owego. A Coroner's inquest was held, and a verdict rendered of "Death caused by abortion."

Death of an Editor.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

SAMUEL KETTELL, one of the editors and proprietors of the Boston *Courier*, died last night, at his residence in Malden.

Arrival of Steamship Nashville at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Nashville* arrived here after a fine passage from New-York, at 12 o'clock last (Monday) night.

Election of Officers to the Grand Lodge A. P. A.

At a meeting of the Grand Lodge of the American Protestant Association, on Monday evening, the following gentlemen were elected Grand Officers for the ensuing year: Grand Master, Walter O'Reilly; Grand Deputy Master, Nathan Nesbitt; Grand Treasurer, James Heron; Grand Secretary, James Greer; Grand Chaplain, John Bell; Grand Conductor, Wm. McCoy; Grand Assistant Conductor, Alex. Irving; Grand Inside Tiler, James [illegible]. After some further business the meeting adjourned.

Canal Navigation.

From the Albany Evening Journal, Dec. 4.

The day has been sun-shiny and pleasant—the temperature much below freezing. Last night was not very cold. On the canal ice could not have made to much if any extent. A gentleman in the Canal Department counted yesterday afternoon from the cars, between Little Falls and Schenectady, 300 boats all of them moving. Appearances indicate that the immense amount of property afloat on the canal five days since, destined for the Eastern market, will all get through.

BOARD OF COUNTY CANVASSERS.

Their Labors Ended.

THE CITY VOTE COMPLETE.

TWENTIETH DAY.

The Board of Canvassers reassembled yesterday morning, the President in the Chair. It being understood that the Board would announce the official vote, a much larger number of outsiders were present than there had been for several days. The Chairman stated that the totals had been summed up by the Clerk, but to test the accuracy of his figures, and to give to the results an official character, it was necessary the addings should be revised by the members of the Board. The Supervisors accordingly proceeded to add up the various columns, which, with the exception of an hour's recess, occupied the day until 5 o'clock. After the reading of the official statement of the aggregate votes, and declaration of the names of the candidates receiving the greatest number, the several statements, as read, were duly attested by the Chairman and Secretary, and ordered to be filed with the County Clerk, copies thereof being transmitted to the Board of State Canvassers. The Chairman then announced that it only remained for the Board to elect what papers should publish the official statement of the canvass. Alderman ELY moved that the same journals selected to publish last year's report, be authorized to publish this. The motion was adopted.

The following are the papers, as announced by Supervisor VOORHIES, who was last year the Chairman of the Committee to which the choice of papers was referred: DAILY TIMES, *Tribune*, *Herald*, *Express*, *Evening Post*, *Journal of Commerce*, *Sunday Atlas* and *Sunday Dispatch*.

The Board at 5½ o'clock P. M. adjourned *sine die*.

The following is the official vote of the City and County of New-York, as certified to by the Board of Canvassers:

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

Ward	16,149	Scattering	49
Hatch	12,868		
Headly	20,307	Total	56,068
King	6,678		

FOR COMPTROLLER OF THE STATE.

Mitchell	11,491	Scattering	44
Stetson	17,169		
Burrows	20,308	Total	56,560
Cook	7,554		

FOR STATE TREASURER.

Lyons	15,941	Scattering	17
Thurston	12,960		
Clark	20,387	Total	56,068
Williams	6,788		

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

Follett	16,087	Scattering	9
Hawley	12,888		
Whallon	20,323	Total	55,926
Bissell	6,719		

FOR INSPECTOR OF STATE PRISON.

Clark	11,596	Scattering	24
Agan	16,901		
Russell	20,309	Total	55,544
Bayley	6,724		

FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Sutherland	11,527	Scattering	22
Tilden	17,405		
Cushing	20,304	Total	55,904
Mann	6,646		

FOR STATE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.

Fay	15,703	Geddes	6,061
Jervis	13,094	Scattering	25
Seymour	20,349	Total	[illegible]

FOR SHERIFF.

Bleecker	4,072	Duke	5,089
Willett	20,881	Scattering	51
Toone	19,031	Total	59,799
McIntire	10,656		

FOR CLERK OF THE COUNTY.

Connolly	28,017	Sherwood	4,462
Beatty	18,580	Scattering	116
[illegible]	7,581	Total	[illegible]

FOR CORONERS.

Connery	30,866	Perry	25,459
O'Donnell	18,600	Hills	22,944
Heine	11,858	Ives	8,948
Gamble	26,874	Missing	7,199
Wilhelm	18,874	Jones	7,018
Wheelan	11,097	Ball	3,508
Ramsey	19,918	Brenninghausen	147
Witherell	19,196	Scattering	466

FOR COMPTROLLER OF THE CITY.

Flagg	20,813	Haws	3,638
Giles	20,184	Scattering	58
Engs	15,309	Total	59,445

FOR STREET COMMISSIONER.

Taylor	20,951	Ewen	2,849
Howard	17,968	Cox	314
Allen	10,587	Scattering	86
Dewey	6,178	Total	58,565

FOR COMMISSIONER OF REPAIRS AND SUPPLIES.

Salah	7,762	Scattering	147
Southworth	33,712		
Dodge	7,062	Total	58,683

FOR CITY INSPECTOR.

Morton	19,509	Griscom	7,506
Downing	14,951	Scattering	61
Vache	11,546		
Schaffer	5,140	Total	58,773

FOR COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION.

Shepard	20,308	Noyes	4,168
Glover	18,777	Scattering	80
Haskin	10,074		
Tomlinson	5,910	Total	59,317

FOR GOVERNOR OF ALMSHOUSE.

Oliver	19,229	Lockwood	4,086
Gunther	17,458	Havemeyer	212
Albertson	4,374	Scattering	140
Maloney	18,469	Total	56,922

FOR JUDGE OF COURT OF APPEALS.

FULL TERM.

Selden	29,197	Wood	6,454
Campbell	20,161	Scattering	131

SHORT TERM.

Willard	19,259	Mullen	6,411
Hill	18,308	Scattering	161
Comstock	19,775		

FOR JUSTICE OF SUPREME COURT.

Full Term.

Whiting	28,818	Scattering	611
Cowles	26,612		

To Fill Vacancy.

Leonard	9,988	Peabody	5,789
Davies	17,996	Brady	249
Hilton	15,596	Scattering	611

FOR JUSTICES OF SUPERIOR COURT.

Woodruff	28,659	Phillips	11,769
Hoffman	28,331	Nicholl	15,506
Ulshoeffer	27,047	Scattering	88

FOR JUDGE OF COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Brady	27,555	Scattering	68
Livingston	9,768		
Spaulding	18,866	Total	56,227

FOR JUSTICE OF MARINE COURT.

Maynard	18,397	Scattering	90
Alden	10,678		
O'Keefe	15,627	Total	54,969
Birdsall	10,177		

THIRD SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

Barr	8,849	Ward	1,873
Sickles	3,578	Scattering	44

FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

Murphy	3,815	Allen	1,522
Small	3,141	Scattering	56
Petty	4,554		

FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

Spencer	4,850	Ripley	558
Wild	4,094	Scattering	168

SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

Munday	10,571	Lee	486
Brooks	14,599	Scattering	68

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Mehan	882	Ryan	385
Van Houghton	654		

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Ray	2,036	Hurly	50
Dyke	28	Scattering	44
Van Wyck	286		

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Hayes	1,228	Scattering	19
Bennett	790		

FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Dixon	1,184	Scattering	19
Nott	846		

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Riley	1,686	Scattering	8
Barrow	1,479		

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Aitken	1,497	Scattering	18
Dugahne	1,[illegible]		

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Van Antwerp	928	Culver	371
Brevoort	2,[illegible]	Scattering	8
Leer	885		

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Carnes	879	Jones	418
Ewing	[illegible]	Scattering	3
Doland	[illegible]		

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Miller	65	Willis	126
Glover	1,[illegible]	Gallagher	169
Pullis	[illegible]	Smith	61
Sperry	1,[illegible]		

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Quinn	2,136	Burnham	365
Reed	3,196	Wadsworth	371

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Riley	759	Hunter	155
Lewis	516	Elliott	147
Mills	1019	Scattering	15

TWELFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Cunningham	677	Richards	139
Raynor	673	Scattering	29
Dawson	665		

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Guest	1287	Genet	869
Conklin	771	Scattering	4

FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Packard	2084	Stuart	1068
Wills	2073	Scattering	27
Dean	96		

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Woods	2218	Scattering	17
Williams	2090		

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Voorhees	200	Cocks	2040
Anthon	3761	Scattering	28

FROM HAVANA.

Rachel Excitement—Obsequies of Lieut.-Gen. Tacon—Business, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Nov. 28, 1855.

We are gradually getting up a RACHEL excitement, which will come to the fever-climax by the time of the *début* of this celebrity among us, upon the boards of the Tacon, expected early in the next month. She will undoubtedly be appreciated in this community, where all the cultivated speak French with as much fluency and correctness as their own language, and extensive preparations are being made to give her a golden bouquet of our favor. Mr. J. B. LEMAITRE, the agent of Mr. RAPHAEL FELIX, representative of the interests of his sister in America, tells our public, through the column of the *Diario de la Marina*, that a considerable reduction will be made in the price of tickets, in order that all classes may have an opportunity of participating in the charms of her classic reading.

The Kilians, "*plastiques*," or model artists, have had a good season, drawing their tableaux from Sacred History, and are to have one or two more nights, before they give way to the divinity that is coming!

In a week or ten days we are to celebrate the obsequies of the late Lieutenant-General MIGUEL TACON, deceased at Madrid in the early days of October last, which, it is said, will be the most imposing ceremonial for an individual subject that has ever been offered in Cuba. The estimation of TACON, by the best of our social worth, is very high, while there are many for private causes who are most cordial in their hatred, which will not be buried in the coffin with his dust; while some of them are of good character, their judgments are warped by that justice which has touched and tainted the near in blood or friendship, during his Administration as Captain-General of Cuba from 1834 to 1838.

The business of Havana has been active so far in the week. Sugars as figured in the printed report handed you by steamer *Isabel*. Freights in little more request, but without advance in rates. Exchange on Northern cities ½ to ⅞ prm., 60-day sight bills; London, 10½ to 10¾ prm., do.

Health good in this city, and from all parts of the island we have advice of the same, with good progress in crop-taking. Remaining, &c., Yours, ——.

Opening of a New Hotel.

The Astor-place Hotel in Broadway was opened to the public last evening, under the proprietorship of FISH & SON, formerly of the Clifford House. The house accommodates 150 guests, and is under the superintendence of Mr. BROWN.

LONG ISLAND.

The Mal-praxis Case.

CIRCUIT COURT—BROOKLYN—Tuesday.

This case is still proceeding. Yesterday several witnesses were examined for the defense, among whom were Dr. D. L. ROGERS, Dr. DIXON, (Editor of the *Scalpel*,) Dr. JAMES WOOD, Dr. AYRES, Dr. JOHN WATSON, Dr. MEREDITH REESE, and others. There were few new points made.

The following extract from the evidence of Dr. WOOD, embodies the view of the state of the parts as chiefly relied upon for the exclusion of Dr. SNELL from all blame for the results:

"Examined the boy's arm during the last trial. There had been a fracture of the lower end of the humerus, extending, (as he believed,) through the joint, with more or less displacement of the bones. The brachial artery was obliterated opposite the elbow joint. Pressure of displaced bone upon the artery was the cause of such obliteration, with laceration of the internal and middle coat of the artery from the injury. The effusion of lymph, serum, and perhaps of blood, would tend to produce more or less of this pressure. If the little finger assumed the character of a dried prune, would call it "dry" gangrene. Should hardly think it produced by bandaging, unless it was *so tight* as to choke the arteries, and even then the parts would be more likely to die at once without time for formation of gangrene, like putting a rope round a man's neck. If the bandages had anything to do with the mortification, the parts would be dead before six days."

The case will pretty certainly be given to the Jury this week.

Know-Nothing Presidential Convention.

Delegates from the various Councils in the Second Congressional District (Brooklyn) assembled last evening, in Convention, and selected F. W. WALKER, Esq., as Delegate to the American Presidential Nominating Convention, to be held in Philadelphia, on the 22d of February next—WASHINGTON's birthday—and DAVID C. MURE and H. V. LOVELL, as alternates. The meeting was largely attended and much enthusiasm prevailed.

Ungallant Thief.

On Monday evening a thief entered the house occupied by Prof. CRITTENDEN, Principal of the Packer Institute, on Joralemon-street, Brooklyn, and stole an overcoat from the hall. The loss was discovered at an early moment, and the thief was pursued. About this time an expressman left a trunk at the house belonging to a young lady just arrived, to attend the Institute, but no sooner was his back turned than the trunk was stolen—leaving the young Miss minus all those little necessary articles supposed to compose a young lady's wardrobe. The thief escaped.

The Brooklyn Orphan Asylum.

The Secretary of this Society acknowledges the receipt of $800 73 at the recent donation visit, besides a large supply of provisions.

Accident.

A painter named JAMES MARTIN, while at work yesterday on a house in Ninth-street, Brooklyn, fell a distance of fifteen upon a picket fence, and was seriously injured. His skull was broken, and his left eye torn out.

From Puerto Rico.

The Havana papers publish intelligence from Puerto Rico, to the 17th of November.

The principal items in it refer to the health of the island. The writer said that the fear of the cholera had taken possession of many of the inhabitants of San Juan, in consequence of its vicinity to them, at St. Thomas, in La Guaira, and in Caracas, with all of which places Puerto Rico has constant communication. It was hoped, however, that the preventive measures they had adopted would protect them from a visitation of the scourge. One of these measures was quarantine, which had already been applied to one or two vessels—to one from Havana, and to a schooner from Mayaguez, where the small-pox was said to be prevailing.

In a postscript the writer says that intelligence had just been received that the disease had made its appearance in the town of Naguabo, and that four persons had already fallen victims to it.

This is said to be the first appearance of the disease in the island.

The black vomit is said to have made some victims in a newly-arrived regiment of artillery, and among the crew of the *Lepanto*. It was subsiding, however, although the weather was as hot as in June.

Commercial operations during the past fortnight had been suspended, as well with regard to imports as to exports. Five vessels which had arrived from Spain with fruit had immediately proceeded to Havana, in search of a better market.

[illegible]

[illegible]

From the latest Santa Fe papers we extract the following items of intelligence:

[illegible]

APPOINTMENT OF AN ADJUTANT.

It affords us pleasure to announce that Brevet Brigadier-General JOHN GARLAND, [illegible] commander of this department, has appointed [illegible] W. CHASE, Third Infantry, his Aid-de-camp. [illegible] is a graduate of the class of 18[illegible], and [illegible] one year in New-Mexico, much of the time in the most arduous service to be [illegible] life. During the campaign of [illegible] Rocky Mountains, against the Utah and [illegible] Apache Indians, he was Adjutant of the [illegible] battalion of New-Mexican Volunteers, and discharged his duty in such a manner as to receive the commendation of his superior officers. [illegible] a good general staff officer, and we congratulate him upon his appointment.

ESCAPE OF FOUR CAPTIVES FROM THE [illegible] INDIANS.

Four Mexican boys were brought into [illegible] last Wednesday by a small [illegible], having succeeded in making their escape from the Camanche Indians, a short time since. Their names are LUIS MARTINEZ, FELIX BORREGO, [illegible] GARCIA and JUNARO SALGADO, the two former about 17 and the latter about 12 years of age. [illegible] of them, MARTINEZ and BORREGO, were [illegible] five years, and the other two about [illegible] and they were taken from the Mexican States of Chihuahua, Durango and Coahuila. The Superintendent of Indian Affairs will send them to [illegible] to be delivered to the Mexican authorities [illegible] place, in accordance with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo; General GARLAND furnishing them with transportation and rations.

DEPARTURE OF GOVERNOR MERIWETHER [illegible]

His Excellency Gov. MERIWETHER, accompanied by his son, C. R. MERIWETHER, left [illegible] States, on Monday morning, the [illegible]. He is on leave of absence, and will return to the Territory some time next Spring. [illegible] GARLAND furnished him an escort of [illegible] the command of Capt. EWELL. The [illegible] ing an escort was, that he [illegible] with the Camanche Indians, if he should [illegible] on the way, and the presence of a small military force seemed necessary. [illegible] to Fort Leavenworth three soldiers of [illegible] Company, who were tried by court-martial for mutiny, and sentenced to be shot, but the sentence was commuted by the President to [illegible] hard labor on the works at that post.

INDIANS OF THE PLAINS [illegible]

We learn that as the train of [illegible] BURRELL was coming across the Plains, [illegible] Fort Union, it was met by several hundred Camanche Indians, near McNees's creek. As it [illegible] with them, they demanded black mail, [illegible] majordomo refused; when they [illegible] held the majordomo, whipped him, and [illegible] themselves to whatever they wanted. [illegible] the train was allowed to proceed and reached the place of destination in safety.

Government should take some steps to [illegible] these outrages upon our merchants, and others [illegible] that annually traverse the great plains, as there is hardly one that is not obliged to comply with the demands of the Indians, who, at times, are exceedingly impudent. It always renders traveling [illegible] and after a while will lead to open hostilities between the whites and the Indians. The Indians of [illegible] Territory, at present, are remarkably quiet, and we have not heard of a single depredation since [illegible] Council at Abiquiu, the 10th of September last. [illegible] We think there is an evident disposition [illegible] them to remain at peace; and if the [illegible] ratify the treaties lately made with the [illegible] tribes, we feel sure it will put an end to [illegible] and establish permanent peaceable relations.

Latest from Texas.

The San Antonio *Herald* of the 28th ult., has the following paragraph:

"From articles that we notice in our [illegible] we are led to conclude that the War Department has received official information that has induced the belief that Capt. CALLAHAN's expedition was gotten up by the filibusters; in consequence of which, we learn that orders have been received by the Commander of the Department, to prevent any further demonstration of the kind, and to have those engaged in the CALLAHAN expedition arrested and tried for a violation of the neutrality laws. The War Department has been wrongly informed. Capt. CALLAHAN was acting under the Governor's [illegible]. The General will have an interesting time in executing the order to arrest those composing the command."

Large numbers of emigrants are now arriving in the upper sections of the State, but not so many as in previous years. The Houston *Telegraph*, from which we obtain this information, says:

"It was thought that the [illegible] country, and the abundant supply [illegible] prices, would determine a great deal of [illegible] [illegible], but such is not the fact. [illegible] ten and twenty families, and [illegible] settling on the frontiers, in various localities, generally on lands supposed to be public. The principal reasons actuating them are cheap lands and good mesquite grass. They can subsist their animals in a good range, not eaten out by large herds, on grass entirely, and [illegible] themselves. In the lower counties they [illegible] would be compelled to buy corn for their animals also."

Speaking of the cotton crop, the same paper says:

"The result, so far as the crop has been gathered in this State, justifies the conclusion that the crop is generally short, and on the average is below [illegible] that of last year, which was fully one-third short of a fair yield. Most planters will finish picking by the 25th inst. Within the last month the weather has been favorable."

The Indianola *Bulletin* reports the arrival of the U. S. steamer *Fashion* at that port, from New-Orleans, with $100,000 in specie on board, consigned to the U. S. Paymaster at San Antonio.

A letter to the Galveston *News* says the Court-House, at Corsicana, was burned on the 18th ult. The Court-House had just been completed and was a very fine one. The fire was supposed to be the work of an incendiary. All the papers belonging to the District Court were lost. The papers and records of the Probate or County Court were partially, if not all saved.

The Galveston *News*, of the 28th, has the following paragraphs:

"The prospects appear to be favorable, for a pretty active business in our City, for the next few months. We learn that nine square sail vessels are daily looked for from Maine, loaded with groceries and other railroad materials. Five are also expected from Bremen with emigrants, and two or three with railroad iron from Europe, besides the weekly arrivals, of those belonging to our regular Boston and New-York lines."

"The Crockett *Printer*, of the 24th inst., speaks of the crops in that vicinity as very good. The cotton is being all gathered. The cotton crop turns out better than was expected. Many fields have been picked over twice, and will afford good picking twice more. Improvements are every where going on, and large and flourishing plantations are [illegible] opened, where all was a silent wilderness [illegible] years ago. The whole country exhibits a high degree of prosperity."

The same paper, in its commercial article, says:

"We have no information yet of a rise in the rivers, and business has been languishing. The weather has continued warm and clear, and accounts from the interior speak cheeringly about the crops, of late picking of cotton. The progress of sugar making would have been assisted by more cool weather, all the year appears to be fair."

"The Houston *Telegraph* says, there have been a few sporadic cases of yellow fever in that city since the epidemic ceased, but that there has been no danger to persons visiting that city."

"BURRELL and BURNS, says the Brenham *Inquirer*, charged with the murder of young Byrd, and who have been confined in the jail at Belville for about eighteen months, were tried last week in the District Court of Austin County, and found guilty of murder in the first degree. An appeal has been taken, we learn."

"The Lavaca *Herald* learns that the [illegible] Commissary depôt for Western Texas has been [illegible] Black Point, near the Mission River, [illegible] Bay."

From a report of proceedings in the State Legislature, we gather the following intelligence: In the Senate, a resolution has been introduced instructing the Congressional Delegation to urge a treaty with Mexico for the extradition of slaves escaping into Mexico from Texas. The following [among] other bills, have also been introduced: To incorporate the Texas and New-Orleans Telegraph Company; providing for a geological survey and exploration of the State; to prevent the carrying of concealed weapons. In the House, a joint resolution instructing the Texas Senators in Congress to vote against the repeal of the Nebraska act, has been adopted, and a bill accepting the proposition of Congress with regard to the payment of the creditors of Texas has been introduced.

From Venezuela.

The Havana *Diario de la Marina*, of the [illegible] inst., announces the receipt of the *Diario de Avisos*, of Caracas, to the 7th inst., from which it learns that the political condition of the country had undergone no change since last advices.

The cholera had nearly or quite disappeared from the Capital, and also from the [illegible], but in places it was still prevailing severely, and in the city of Valencia its ravages appear to have been awful.

The population of that place does not exceed from 20,000 to 25,000 inhabitants, and the deaths on one day had amounted to 120. Among the victims, too, was a large proportion of the most distinguished of the inhabitants.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.—JAMES DUNLOP, to be Chief Justice of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Columbia.

WILLIAM CUSHING, a brother of Hon. CALEB CUSHING, has been nominated for Mayor of Newburyport, Mass., without respect to party.

[illegible]

A young and frail Scotch girl, scarcely more than a child, and beautiful as one of Walter Scott's heroines, has lately attracted the public attention in Paris by [illegible]

[illegible] with the land of dreams.

[illegible]

There is one anomaly in French character which it is difficult to understand. In no civilized country in the world do the obligations of the marriage contract sit so lightly on the shoulders as here, and yet in nine cases out of ten where a husband with avowed premeditation, kills his wife's paramour, or a wife her husband's mistress, a complete acquittal is rendered by the court. In the protection of the honor of the family the largest liberty is given to the Lynch law principle; the family is positively made the conservator of its own honor; while in everything else the law is pushed to a point of refinement that would scarcely be tolerated anywhere else. On Saturday last an Italian named Pizza was tried for the murder of his wife, and acquitted on the ground that he was acting in the defence of his family honor. It was proven that his wife, who was remarkably handsome, had for a long time kept up relations with another man, and the husband, watching for an opportunity, shot her while in conversation with her paramour. My tailor, the head of a well-known establishment on the first floor of the house where I live, ascertained, three or four years ago, that his wife was unfaithful to him; and pretending to start on a voyage to London, he returned in the night, and, by means of his night-key, suddenly entered his wife's chamber. There he found his next-door neighbor, a hatter, and discharging two pistol balls into his body, which did not dispatch him, he stabbed him till he was dead. M. J—— was tried and acquitted, and now lives peacefully with the same wife on the second floor above me, a respectable and good citizen. The case of Bowyer and Morton, two correspondents of London journals, which occurred last year, must be yet fresh in memory. Bowyer's wife told her husband that her child, which he was caressing, was Morton's; whereupon the husband seized a knife, and rushing upon his friend Morton, who was in another room, killed him. Bowyer escaped to England, where he remained a few months, and then returning to Paris, delivered himself into the hands of justice, and was acquitted.

But it is only in these cases that the French Courts show so much leniency. In other descriptions of murder they are severe enough—rather more severe, I think, than the American Courts. About a month ago the history of an extraordinary murder, committed in this city by a public hack-driver, named Collignon, was published in your columns. Collignon charged a gentleman over-fare for a course; a quarrel ensued, the gentleman paid the overcharge and then reported the driver to the Police. He was fined, and, as he left the Police-office, he went to a store, bought a pistol, and calling at the house of the gentleman with whom he had the difficulty, shot him through the head, and fired another ball at the gentleman's wife, as she ran to support him. Collignon was put upon his trial this morning at 10 o'clock, and at half-past 4 he was condemned to the guillotine. He admitted the act and contended throughout the trial that his victim deserved death, and that it was necessary to make an example against the impositions that were daily practiced upon his class. After judgment was rendered, he refused to apply for an appeal, saying it was not worth the while.

THE RAGE FOR AUTOBIOGRAPHIES.

The rage for personal memoirs increases. Within the last five years we have had: The *Mémoires d'Outre Tombe*, of Chateaubriand; the *Confidences* of M. Lamartine; the *Mémoires* of Alexandre Dumas; the *Mémoires d'un Bourgeois de Paris*, of Dr. Véron; the *Mémoires de Bilboquet*, of M. Arnould Frémy, Edmond Texier and Taxile Delord; the *Mémoires* of Celeste Mogador; the *Souvenirs Historiques et Littéraires* of M. Villemain; *L'Histoire de ma Vie*, of George Sand; the *Mémoires of the Duke of Dalmatia*, &c. There are now in press, the *Mémoires* of M. Léon Gozlan; the *Mémoires of M. de Norvins*, Préfet of Police at Rome, under the first Empire; the *Mémoires of Rachel*; and finally, the *Mémoires* of M. Charles Maurice!

Alexandre Dumas, Junr., is writing a piece, at this moment, which will have for title, "His Highness Money;" while, at the Vaudeville, they are rehearsing a piece called, "His Highness the Million." Dr. Véron will soon publish a romance entitled, "Five Hundred Thousand A-Year." The *Moniteur* is publishing, in its *feuilleton* columns, a translation of Ik Marvel's "Reveries of a Bachelor," under the title "*Rêveries d'un Célibataire.*" Dickens' "Martin Chuzzlewit" was its predecessor in the same column.

Cruvelli has decidedly torn up her marriage contract, but it is said that M. Crosnier, her manager, has had that contract so long held over his head, that he refuses to believe it. Mademoiselle Rosati, the charming sylphide (at a distance) of the Grand Opera, has just made an engagement for the United States.

Miss Davenport and mother are spending the Winter in Paris. MALAKOFF.

EUROPEAN DEMOCRACY.

To the Republicans of the United States of America.

When these lines our lines reach America, a positive determination will have succeeded the first blaze of excitement at the attitude which the Government of Great Britain has been led to assume towards the United States.

It would ill behove us, either to intrude on the estimate of the case, or to interfere with the course the sovereign people of Republican America may think fit to resolve upon in this emergency.

However, close observers of the situation, and with some knowledge of facts, which at a distance are less distinctly seen, we, in justice to the British people, desire to testify to the truth, that the idea of a war with America is so repugnant to the British nation, that nothing short of an all-powerful foreign influence, paralyzing every spontaneity and even overruling the regards for public opinion, could have induced the British Government to challenge a conflict with the United States.

This foreign influence is that of L. N. Bonaparte.

The hold he actually possesses over the policy of the British Government, is a logical corollary of the fact, that the mode of warfare in which, conjointly with him, England has engaged, being rather continental than maritime in character, England, from her want of military organization, is naturally condemned to a subordinate position, from which a sense of fear and dependence has crept over the counsels of the British Government, which causes them rather to hazard anything, by submitting to his predominance, than risk his displeasure by contradiction or dissent.

The all-overruling influence of L. N. Bonaparte thus acquired over England, could not have escaped the notice of any intelligent observer, even in America. The system upon which the war is conducted, the nature of the military operations—the little account England is taken of in them—the negotiations in general, and the shocking Russell episode in particular; the indications glaring from the fragmentary disclosures of the Blue Books; the uncontroverted supremacy of L. N. Bonaparte at Constantinople, allowed to utterly paralyze England's long-established influence there; Queen Victoria's visit to Paris—the creeping flattery that replaced the independent spirit of political morality in a large portion of the English press, the striking change in the bearing of public opinion, the boast of ruling British statesmen, that the two countries have but one Government sitting in two Cabinets; the financial measures, unjustified by England's own condition, and only to be accounted for by the complacency to suit the exigencies of L. N. Bonaparte's embarrassments; everything, in a word, down to the newest, and event of the arbitrary expulsion without process and judgment of thirty-six refugees from Jersey, so derogatory to the fundamental principles of the English Constitution, and yet published in the French *Moniteur* before its execution at Jersey, are so many evidences of the fact, that it is L. N. Bonaparte who rules the counsels, and dictates the resolutions of the British Government.

It admits of no doubt, that it is with this source the challenge originated, that the British Government ventured to address to the United States of America, by strengthening its West India fleet, without assigning any motive for it, except the absurd allegations and bitter invectives propounded in the inspired organs of the London press—allegations and invectives manifestly calculated rather to provoke a quarrel than to appease a contention.

The view that makes L. N. Bonaparte to embroil England and the United States, in a position which, whatever its ultimate issue, could at all events [illegible] motives and interest both of them, are manifest from his own *personal feelings*, and from his position.

It is a public fact, that in [illegible] he declared openly to Mr. Rush that *if ever he came to power* [illegible] *the United States*. When he thus spoke, the President of the [illegible] Republic [illegible] Washington is a standing reproach [illegible]; the Atlantic Republic, striding with gigantic steps towards an unrivaled power, is a standing menace. Though the people of the United States, absorbed in the progressing development of their vast resources, may appear forgetful of the debt they owe to the French nation for the establishment of their independence, still he can but feel, that either the emergency of interest, or the inspirations of any sudden opportunity, might make them remember that [illegible] is still unrequited, while France, which helped America to freedom, is (a sad contrast, to be sure!) herself oppressed, and Europe together with her. At all events, thus much the usurpator of France knows very well: that any prominent liberal movement in America—any upheaving of the French nation's breast in particular—will command the warmest interests, and enlist the best sympathies, of Republican America. Knowing this, he, with his antecedents, and in his position, must hate America. And he does; he never did make a secret of it. How glad, therefore, he must be that England's submission to his winks affords him the long-coveted opportunity for inflicting, at her risk and expense, the calamities of a war on the United States. In thus shuffling the cards, he means to attain a double aim—harm America, and humble Great Britain at the same time.

Whether he likes not to indulge in the speculation, that his star will lead him to avenge his uncle by an invasion of England, we do not pretend to know. When yet an exile, he presumed on his nothingness to boast of this in England unreservedly—and his boast has been *recalled to public recollection*, when three years ago he threatened England with an invasion. But whether enemy or ally, he wishes, and must wish, to see England's power weakened and reduced. To be the first in Europe he must wish to see England below the level of an equal. As long as the war in the East lasts, without a change in the mode of warfare and in its bearing, he is the master, and England his subordinate. Her armies, together with some $600,000,000, have been engulfed in the Crimea. Her military power is reduced to subordinate insignificance. But two fulcrums of power England yet has—her navy and her commerce. As soon as the war in the East either is over, or has changed its character, England's military inferiority shall have lost its importance—her navy and her commerce rising in the scale would relieve Great Britain from the dependence to which Bonaparte contrived to lower her pride. England, powerful on the seas, and with a flourishing commerce, he could not hope to hold in lasting allegiance—her commerce ruined, her wooden walls shattered, Bonaparte hopes to command her destinies, whether as a foe or as a nominal friend.

A conflict between England and the United States is precisely the means to arrive at this result, as it is best calculated, likewise to gratify his hatred, and to allay his apprehensions of the United States.

The dispute may be arranged this time, or it may not; and the Republican people of the United States, conscious of their power, may defy a challenge from whatever quarter it may come. But, we ask, ye men of America! is it meet to have Continental Europe in a condition, that it should lie with the whim, or be in the interest of any European Government to disturb the peace, to derange the pursuits, to arrest the prosperous progress of your Republic; and even to use for the purpose that England with which your relations are so weighty and so manifold? Can you doubt, men of America, that Monarchical Europe is, and will always be, an irreconcilable enemy to Republican America? If such provocations are dared with you, when the monarchical Governments are divided and in war, do you not see what you have to expect when, reconciled between themselves, they can combine their forces against a common enemy? Do you doubt of the fact, that they, all of them, consider you their common enemy, the very existence of whom is a standing menace to the principle upon which their power is based? Are not you a Republic of giant strength, and is not the strength of the Republican principle incompatible with the security of the opposite principle? And if so, does it not strike you that the freedom of Continental Europe, safe-guarded by the triumph of the Republican principle, is the only means to prevent that danger which, if not prevented, will cost you immense sacrifices to meet? And does it not strike you to assist the Republican Party of Europe in arriving at a triumphant issue, is the best, surest, and easiest means of prevention, that either your Republican aspirations could suggest, or your forestalled interests command?

Three years ago, when one of us had been your honored guest, the very air of your vast regions resounded with the pledge: "Let an opportunity present itself, and the world shall see what it is America will do for the cause of the oppressed nations."

To-day we come to you, men of America, to ask for the redemption of that pledge, because we dare say, and are justified in saying, that the opportunity is at hand.

God and history have recorded your pledge; we appeal to God and history to witness the mode in which it is redeemed.

The appeal we lately have addressed to the Republican Party of Europe (a copy of which we beg to inclose) explained the motives upon which our assurance is founded, that the opportunity is at hand, and indicates the means required for bringing the problem to a speedy and successful solution.

We are happy to state that the truth we spoke met an extensive appreciation, and has been rewarded with confidence. We are in daily receipt of formal declarations of adhesion from different countries; and the work of organization is progressing fast. And we are in justice bound to state, that even the financial part of the organization could dispense with foreign assistance, were it not that the system of artificial espionage by which our friends and brethren—the people—are overwatched at home, makes the collection of their willing contributions connected with greater personal danger to them, than that it were either pardonable on our part, or wise on their part, to challenge it on their devoted heads, for such an aim as the collection of individual subsidies.

Thus imperatively restricted in the essential task of providing for the means of action—to the nation of Exiles—poor because exiles—and to such individuals at home as can be reached without danger to them; we thought it a duty of fraternal confidence, to appeal for a fraternal assistance to our Republican brethren of free America.

It is not the stout hearts and brawny arms of America we claim. The Democracy of Europe is strong enough in numbers and resolution to fight its own battles, and to fight them out, once the dice are cast. We do not claim anything that would in the remotest manner infringe the laws of the United States, which we respect; as everywhere we respect any pleasant or unpleasant emanation of the people's free will, the sole legitimate source of power and authority; all we ask for from individual propensity is such aid and assistance, the absolute legitimacy of which has been universally sanctioned, as well by the constituted authorities, as also by the sovereign people of the United States on that occasion, when the presence of one of us in the States, roused a responding echo from the breast of millions of free Americans to his call of warning, that *there is a community in the destinies of humanity.*

In the name of this truth that made the air ring, and resplended in proudly floating words from the domes of the capitols of America, in the name of this truth, we make our confident appeal.

We might address ourselves to sympathies. It is a noble privilege of the happy and free, to aid the unfortunate and the oppressed. But sympathy must derive its impulses from conviction, or else it is a fluttering emotion that vanishes before it becomes an act.

We could speak of the moral obligations due for aid received from France by America in the hour of her greatest need, and could repeat the words President Pierce wrote to Philadelphia on the 4th of July, 1852, "the debt is still unpaid"—but what with him was a generous acknowledgment, coming from us might be construed into a reproach.

Therefore, we prefer to address ourselves to comprehensive prudence forestalling State's wisdom, and those high national interests, which every day more and more urgently recommend the axiom to the attention of Republican America, that "prudent philanthropy is the best patriotism for the people of the United States."

The newest incident of the Anglo-American complication is a striking indication of the fact, that the despotic principle, bearing the sway in Continental Europe, is not only hostile to Republican America, but is at the same time so predominant in influence over the European Governments, as to make even constitutional England subservient to its designs.

If the war in the East happens to be brought to any conclusion whatever, without the continental nations having been able—from want of some material aid—to avail themselves of the division in the camp of their oppressors, for replacing the sway of despotism by the sway of Republican Liberty; nothing more sure than that the next great event in history will be a universal coalition of kings against Republican America, with nobody left to answer her appeal for assistance in such an event. America may brave the storm, but immense will be the trial, and incalculable the sacrifices attending it.

Better prevention than cure.

England and France permitted Russian intervention in Hungary in 1849. In 1854 they have to atone for it with a dreadful war. Torrents of blood, and milliards of money, can scarcely cure what, five years ago, would but have cost a manly word and a trifling aid to prevent.

No political fault ever escaped punishment, and none ever will. And in this, our age, the logic of events has a rapid march.

To stand foremost in the ranks of emancipated nations, endeared to their affections by gratitude, is a glorious destiny. A rankling recollection of aid withheld, in return for aid received, is no good basis to found a future upon.

There is a community in the destinies of humanity.

Better prevention than cure.

The house, M. E. Marsden, No. 10 Budge-row, city, London, is appointed, and has consented to receive any remittances for our joint account.

London, November, 1855.
L. KOSSUTH,
JOS. MAZZINI,
LEDRU ROLLIN.

Besides your friendly consideration, you are respectfully requested to bring this under the favorable notice of your private friends.

CALIFORNIA.

News and Gossip of San Francisco.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Nov. 5, 1855.

"How is business?" is generally the first inquiry made on arrival of the California steamer, from wherever. The reply I shall make on this occasion is, "pretty well, I thank you," and leave the details to the "Price Currents" and market quotations in your "exchanges." For me to go into a review of the market, would be but a twice-told tale—so let the price currents have it all to themselves this time.

THE FALL OF SEBASTOPOL IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The great talk about town is the fall of Sebastopol, which although as stale to you as buckwheats an hour old, is nevertheless new to us. The Frenchmen went in strong on claret and absynthe on the reception of the news, and most of them dined convivially, got "tight" gloriously, and wound up oblivously. The Englishmen drank freely of "'arf-and-'arf," stuttered excessively, and those who did not get cheap lodgings "in the station-house," went home in an assortment of conveyances, from a shutter to a hand-cart. An English or French man-of-war in port, I forget which, fired a salute. They did that once before, just about a year ago, celebrating the same victory which *hadn't* come off, and was as we began to hope indefinitely postponed; but better late than never. They earned it—let them have the glory.

THE WEATHER.

We have had heavenly weather the past month, and those that have had nothing else to do, loafed around the corners, and sunned themselves. Two weeks of this balmy weather is enough to make an Eastern man quarrel with his grandmother and flee to California. We had two days' norther last week which kicked up a little muss in the harbor, and gave ship chandlery "an upward movement," but there was no great damage done—a ship-boat or two sunk, and a clipper hay-scow foundered, with all on board, consisting of about four bushels of rats.

STEAMBOAT OPPOSITION.

The opposition in steamboating continues, and competition runs high, while the fares run low, and the boats for glory. Passage to Sacramento nothing, and found, if lost overboard. I believe the captains have persons permanently employed to fall overboard, in order to give them an opportunity of becoming the newspaper heroics, rushing to the rescue—regardless of personal danger—gallant conduct—passenger dragged on board by captain, who always trusts in the Lord and keeps his watch dry, (by leaving it in his stateroom)—it tells—captain voted a splendid fellow—purse made up—speech—captain declines to receive the money—finally does so, and hands it over to the "Quien Sabe Baby Asylum." The excitement becomes intense, and the fat man on the upper deck, blowing the big horn, nearly blows his brains out, and winds up by pitching head-foremost into it—a very appropriate illustration of the whole proceedings.

NEW GOLD DISCOVERIES.

A new gold fever has broken out. They have found a mountain of ore—the richest scratchings ever yet heard of—at Table Mountain. If the stories are half true, and there seems to be some *grounds* for them, there is plenty of it. They get out a thousand or two before breakfast, to give them an appetite. What do you think of a pound of gold to a bucket of earth, eh? Mines of California giving out, are they? We like to see them giving out—the lucre, in such quantities. It is well authenticated that tons of gold have been and are being taken out of Table Mountain.

A mining company in Columbia have found a vein of "blue mass," the papers say. They probably mean the material for making it, for, if we remember right, blue mass is a composition of mercury, &c. If blue mass is found already prepared so accommodatingly, we may expect soon to dig out sugar-coated pills by the bushel.

In El Dorado County they have found the "honey dew," and gathered it from the leaves in the morning. Don't know whether it paid or not. We have all sorts of dues here that don't pay, or the people don't. Going down town the morning after reading the account, we saw several boxes in front of Horn's cigar and tobacco warehouse, labeled "Honey Dew." Whether it was the new crop from El Dorado County we did not ascertain.

INTERESTING ABOUT THE CHINESE.

The Chinamen are all going home—say they are treated so badly they can't stand it. They are robbed and murdered, and nothing is thought of it. It is impossible to "commit" a man for any wrong or damage done a foreigner, and especially a Chinaman. The old native Californians don't fare any better.

THE SQUATTERS.

Victor Castro, who owns a large tract of land in "Contra Costa," was a rich man before gold was discovered. He had five thousand head of cattle and fifteen hundred horses. The squatters about him have driven off his cattle, and stolen every horse but two, that are not worth stealing. He has caught the thieves several times, taken them before a justice, proved the theft, and the men were released and he had to fork over three or four hundred dollars costs. He caught a man stealing cows, arrested him, put him in the hands of the sheriff, who insisted on taking the cows prisoners also. The man escaped from the sheriff *with the cows*. Fast cows those, or a slow sheriff. Castro is now reduced almost to beggary. The people about him are squatters—the sheriff is a squatter—the judge is a squatter—and if justice is anywhere on that part of the country, she would be found squatting on a five hundred acre lot.

PITFALLS IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The streets are in a wretched condition, the holes in the planks presenting fine openings for young men, "out late with bricks in their hats." Down about the wharves the piles are completely "honey-combed" by the worms, and are "letting down" rapidly. The City Treasury is as empty as a champagne bottle at a party—her assets all mortgaged—income absorbed—and things generally going to the devil. Consequently she can't repair the streets, and the question is, "who will?" It is dangerous to go down about the water-front streets at night. If your humble correspondent is missed, you may safely conclude he is gone down through.

A WORD ABOUT CORRESPONDENTS.

Speaking of correspondents, the *Alta California* has the best one writing from your City, I ever knew—and I can't say I know her—I say *her*, because she alluded to a small institution called a baby, as something she takes a "friendly interest in," although, some people here think she writes rather strong-mindedly for a woman, and hint that the "lady correspondent" wears boots and breeches—pants, I mean—an opinion *à la* Bunsby. She may wear both and be a woman still—I mean still a woman—nobody ever heard of a still woman. Whether *she* is a masculine, or *he* is a feminine, is the great question. I say woman! Come, now, Mr. B., Miss B., or Mrs. B., whichever you be, enlighten us. We hope, however, that you are one of those fascinating specimens of humanity denominated a female.

The desertions from the *Independence*, at the dry dock, Mare Island, continues—lots of trouble and a continual row with the people about those who are accused of assisting and harboring the seamen who desert. A good harbor is what Jack is generally looking for.

THE GADSDEN PURCHASE.

I noticed in a back number of the Times some editorial speculations as to the mineral wealth of the Gadsden purchase. It is well known here that there is more mineral wealth in the purchase than would buy up all Mexico at ten times the ratio the Gadsden tract cost. In some future letter, I will give you some items. I have myself a piece of copper ore, picked up from the surface where the veins were visible above the ground, that netted *eighty per cent.* Several companies are forming to work various veins, within reach of the coast. The copper above alluded to contains gold in greater or less quantities.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

In the way of theatricals, things are flourishing. The Union has drawn good houses. On Wednesday evening the Ravels appear at the American, and will of course draw like blister plasters, notwithstanding they have put prices up to $2. Signora [illegible] la Garbato gave her first concert Saturday evening. There was a fair house, but not a paying one. She gave perfect satisfaction, and will undoubtedly become popular. The Gouldinghams are playing to good houses at the Metropolitan, and making money. Their audiences are not, however, composed of the *élite* of the city, on account of the disposition these young ladies [illegible] case, they are. Their reputation for "being a little 'rowdy,'" is not gaining them friends [illegible]

ANOTHER FAILURE.

The doors of the banking house of Sanders & Brenham were closed suddenly this morning by the Sheriff before business hours—another shot of "bust." PODGERS.

OUTBREAK IN KANSAS.

MILITIA CALLED OUT.

PROCLAMATION FROM GOVERNOR SHANNON.

VIEWS OF THE MISSOURI PRESS.

Anti-Slavery View.

From the St. Louis Intelligencer, Nov. 1.

It appears, from our dispatches, that we are having a hot political stew in Kansas, at last. The story, as it comes to us, is this: That three Free-Soilers went to a settler's house, named Coleman, who is a Pro-Slavery man, and ordered him off. They were armed, and gave the man only ten minutes to leave in. He left for a short time, but returned well armed. He met one of the three men, who renewed his threats, and attempted to shoot Coleman; but his gun missed fire. Coleman then shot his assailant, who died immediately. Coleman gave himself up for trial. A mob of Abolitionists, armed with Sharpe's rifles, repaired to Coleman's house, driving his wife and children off, burned his house, and ordered other Pro-Slavery men to leave, and burned their houses. Deputy-Marshal Jones arrested the leader of the mob, and obtained the names of twenty others. Jones is now at Lecompton, with two prisoners and fifteen or twenty assistants. The Abolitionists are gathering at Lecompton, demanding the release of their comrades and the surrender of Coleman. The Governor has issued a proclamation, calling the militia to the assistance of the officers.

Now, we have a few remarks to offer on *one feature* of the case only. We shall attempt no surmise as to the full truth of the story as it comes to us. There are, however, it is well to remember, always two sides to a story, and one will do very well till the other comes.

But we will take it for granted, for the present, that we have received the full and veracious account of the origin of the violence and bloodshed that have just disgraced the soil of Kansas, and that will, from the peculiar state of the public feeling at this time, send a thrill of apprehension and horror throughout the country. The feature of the case that we wish to comment on is this: The first news of the affair that reached Jefferson City, where the *Missouri Legislature* is in session, was by a dispatch from Mr. Boone, a citizen of Jackson County, Missouri, to Mr. McCarthy, a member of the Missouri *Legislature*. *That dispatch contained this sentence:*

"We want help. Communicate this to the friends."

Now, in the devil's name, who is it that "wants help?" And what do they want that "help" for? Do the citizens of *Missouri* want "help?" Who, or what is putting the citizens of Missouri in peril, so great that the *Legislature* and "the friends" at Jefferson must "help?"

Is it not the Government of Kansas, that wants help? If so, let them call on President Pierce for assistance. Kansas is under the care of the Federal Government. Missouri has no duty to perform in the premises. If the National Government cannot take care of its own pets and appointees, its Reeders and Wilson Shannons, why let Pierce resign, and a new Government come in. The people of Missouri are not the ones to be called on to back up the miserable political puppets that Frank Pierce shall send out from the Eastern States, to play the fool and introduce bloodshed and anarchy in Kansas. If the poor imbecile of the White House had possessed the good sense or the justice, to put over Kansas, at the beginning, a Western man, of high character, courage, and experience, there never would have been a particle of trouble in forming the community there into a quiet and thrifty State. But instead of that, we had Reeder and his Free-Soilism, then Shannon and his Pro-Slaveryism—all wretched, time-serving, place-seeking demagogues, who have played out their reckless games for political aggrandisement and drawn upon poor Kansas the curse of lawlessness and blood!

Now, let Pierce reap the fruits of his imbecility. Let not the people of Missouri, by any urgent appeal or cunning device, be drawn into the internal feuds of Kansas. It looks very much as if there were a preconcerted effort to do this very thing. Our dispatches from the West say that parties have already proceeded from Independence into Kansas, and that "meetings have been held at Weston and St. Joseph, and companies formed to go to Kansas."

There it is! Now, is not this conduct most fatal to Missouri interests and honor? In Heaven's name, let Pierce and his political pets—his Kansas officials—take care of themselves. Have we not been told, time and again, that the Pro-Slavery Party were the *people of Kansas*—that four-fifths of the actual settlers of Kansas were supporters of the Territorial officers and the Territorial *Legislature*, and that the Free-Soilers were an insignificant squad out about Lawrence, who were as devoid of courage, and fit only to be laughed at?

And now, forsooth, the United States officials, in Kansas, and the all-prevailing Pro-Slavery people of Kansas, are in deadly peril, and "dispatches from Weston and St. Joseph, state that large meetings of citizens have been held, and companies formed to go to Kansas." All to protect that country from the "paupers and hirelings," lately shipped to Kansas, like so many cattle, we were informed, at the expense of Emigrant Aid Societies.

It does seem to us that one of the devil's own choicest humbugs is exploding in this call on Missouri for "help."

Pro-Slavery View.

From the St. Louis Republican, Nov. 1.

It may be that the gentlemen, Reverend Parsons, and orators and Abolition editors, who have been instrumental in producing the present condition of things in Kansas, will be exceedingly gratified by the news from that quarter, in this day's paper. Perhaps it was what they expected, and, it may be, what they hoped for. At all events, it could not be supposed, that any other termination would follow the open resistance which they counseled to every law, and to every officer employed in the execution of the laws in Kansas.

A portion of the people of Kansas are now in open revolt and rebellion against the lawful and legitimate authorities of the Territory. They have armed themselves for the encounter, and are mustering and drilling their forces. The public understand, we trust, the precise position of these parties. Gov. Shannon, and those who are engaged in the execution of the law, are the only persons recognized as officers of the Territorial Government of Kansas. They have been appointed for the specific purpose of administering the government and maintaining the laws established in that Territory; and until the statutes under which they act are repealed, whoever resists them is guilty of an offence punishable in a most exemplary manner. The Abolitionists—the men who have been seduced by Reeder into opposition to the laws, leading to most calamitous results—they are disposed, it would seem to carry their doctrine further, and to dispossess people of their property; and, if they will not yield willingly, they are to be shot down, and their wives and children driven from the Territory. Where this is the case, we take it for granted that it affords a just occasion for the call of the militia to enforce the law against those who refuse obedience to it.

Gov. Shannon has now to show himself a man equal to the emergency, and decisive action on his part will do much to put down the anarchy which prevails in the Territory. Up to this time he has acted wisely and promptly, and has placed the enemies of good government in the wrong, and we hope he will keep them in that position.

The Latest News of the Disturbance.

From the Missouri Republican, Dec. 1.

INDEPENDENCE, Friday, Nov. 30.

A messenger arrived at Shawnee Mission last night, who stated that Marshal Jones had 50 men with him at Lecompton; that Lawrence is up in arms, drilling constantly, and have five pieces of artillery. Our cannon left this morning in the hands of Kansas men.

WESTPORT, Friday, Nov. 30.

The outlaws in Douglas county have burnt a number of houses, and driven a number of families, women and children, to Missouri for refuge.

Latest accounts represent that the law and order people of the territory are rallying in large numbers to the assistance of the Sheriff of Douglas County in the execution of the law. He has by this time an overwhelming force. Sheriff Jones is acting as United States Deputy Marshal for Douglas and Johnson counties.

SHAWNEE MISSION, Friday, Nov. 30.

The Marshal has a requisition from the Governor to arrest forty-two men in Lawrence, and they refuse to deliver themselves up, and he calls for volunteers. The people of Lawrence say publicly that they will take Coleman and Jones and hang both of them.

They are drilling in open prairie every day, and have five fine pieces of artillery. They openly bid defiance to the law.

Large numbers of the law breakers were seen crossing from Delaware and Leavenworth yesterday, going to Lawrence. A member of the Legislature was from there yesterday morning for guns. We can only send them twenty. Jones also sends for a wagon load of ammunition and for cannon immediately.

A Virginian's Opinion of Kansas.—A correspondent of the Winchester *Republican*, who emigrated to Kansas from Frederick County, writes a letter to that paper under date of Nov. 8, from which we take the following extract:

"Kansas, according to our humble opinion, is greatly overrated. Timber is extremely scarce, being found only along creeks, &c., but the soil generally is very productive. The Territory [illegible] healthy, and the [illegible] North as upon the South. The largest city in Kansas [illegible] humbug."

[illegible] from Oregon.

From the Washington Star.

The following letter is from a well-informed gentleman in Oregon, whose statements of the condition of Indian affairs there may be implicitly relied on:

OAK GROVE, O. T., Thursday, Oct. 25, 1855.

MR. EDITOR: We are all well—only very much excited. We are in close proximity with hostile Indians, who threaten a descent upon the settlements where we reside, and we do not feel ourselves free from danger night or day. Most of the inhabitants are drawing to places of supposed security, and are constructing block-houses at convenient points. The militia are being mustered into the Government service. You will observe, by the papers which are published here, detailed accounts of the many murders which have already been committed by the savages. I have long perceived that this time would come—and the Lord only knows what will be the end. These tribes of Indians are to a man, well armed with the best of guns, and have abundance of ammunition; and from childhood have been taught their use.

Our location has placed us in [illegible] common with the Indians. We occupy the same grounds, and in many instances resort to the same means of support. We have many white men among us who do not regard the rights of the Indian or his life more than the life of a wolf. The Indians east of the Cascade range of mountains are determined that the white man shall not occupy their country as he has the west side, and have called upon the Indians west of that range to join them in a clean extermination of the whites in both Territories. Many have joined them, and such as have not joined desire to remain neutral.

The Indians in my immediate neighborhood have been ordered to Fort Vancouver for protection. About one half have gone or are going up; but the balance will join the disaffected and become guides to our homes at the time appointed for the general attack.

I visited St. Helens last night, with my family, which was the first time we have left, and we return again this morning; but intend to remain here in the day time only until a force can be raised for our protection.

It is reported that the Indian force now in the field east of the Cascade mountains, on the north side of the Columbia River, is three thousand, and that the force moving against them is about one thousand. The two forces are expected to meet in about one week. In the meantime the Indians among us are in great commotion, and a general war is expected, which will require the services of every man.

Launch of the United States Steam Frigate Minnesota.

In describing the launch of this magnificent ship, which took place on Saturday morning, the Washington *Union* says:

"A few hundred yards from the wharf the United States steamer *Engineer* was stationed for the accommodation of the President of the United States, the members of his Cabinet, and invited guests. At 1 o'clock the President and his party arrived. He was loudly cheered by the assembled multitude, and was received with a salute of thirty-two guns. He was escorted to the wharf by a detachment of Marines, preceded by a fine band of music, whose spirit-stirring airs then and subsequently added much to the pleasurable excitement of the hour. The Secretary of the Navy, we were informed, was on board of the frigate, partaking of all the supposed dangers and real excitement of the launch.

If we should estimate in the way political mass meetings are estimated, we should undoubtedly say that one hundred thousand persons witnessed the launch of the *Minnesota*; but the restraining fact that the city of Washington contains only sixty thousand inhabitants induces us to put the figure at ten thousand—a number not below Gen. Scott's force in Mexico, and, therefore, sufficiently imposing to inaugurate the launch of any conceivable frigate or line-of-battle ship.

In accordance with time-honored usage, before the ship reached the water, Miss Susan M. Maury, a young lady of this city, approached the bow of the vessel, and in due form baptized the noble vessel, giving her the name of *Minnesota*.

The headway of the vessel was soon checked, and she came to anchor some five hundred yards distant from her place of birth. There were two bottles of wine produced in honor of the occasion, the first glass, of course being tendered to Miss Maury. Instead of offering a sentiment, as was expected, she cast a timid glance towards Hon. Mr. Rice, of Minnesota, who gallantly came to her rescue. In a few remarks, which were loudly cheered, he told [illegible] how delighted the people of his Territory were when they heard that this noble ship was to be named the *Minnesota*, and that their hearts and their hopes would go with her to the most distant parts of the world.

As we have already given the necessary dimensions of the *Minnesota*, we will not weary the reader with a repetition of the same. It is enough for us all to know that she is now safely afloat, and may with truth be regarded as one of the largest and most formidable steam-frigates in the world.

We may add, by way of conclusion, that the water used in the christening of the ship was brought to this city, from Minnesota River, by Hon. Mr. Rice."

Flare Up at Bethany, Va.

From the Portage Democrat.

A STUDENT IN A TIGHT PLACE.—Last week there was a great commotion at the Disciples' College, presided over by Rev. Alexander Campbell, at Bethany, Va. It was produced by a student by the name of Burns, who, in fulfillment of his appointment to preach on Sabbath evening in the college pulpit, pursuant to the election of a College Literary Society, to which he belonged, undertook to speak on the subject of Human Rights and in opposition to Slavery, though in very mild terms. His remarks, mild as they were, produced a furious excitement among the Southern students and others, who were known to be armed with deadly weapons. The meeting was greatly disturbed by hisses, yells, cat calls, &c., &c., and threats of violence against the speaker were freely thrown out. The mob spirit finally prevailed, and the Southerners had made their arrangements to lay violent hands upon Burns, and duck him in the river and commit other violence upon him. His friends, however, gathered around him, and he was enabled to escape, in the darkness of the night, from those who were lying in wait to seize him.

The Southern students met next day and resolved that the subject of Slavery should not be discussed in college. The Faculty censured Burns, one of them remarking, that when among gun powder they must not carry matches. The Northern students also met, and resolved that inasmuch as the Faculty refused to award to them the rights of American citizens, among which was freedom of speech, they would remain no longer in connection with the Institution. They accordingly determined to leave. All the Northern students, except a very few who remained awaiting orders from home, left, and also some from the South.

Three of the Northern students who were on their way home, spent the last Sabbath in this village, and from them, through a friend, we have derived the above recited facts, which need no comment from us, as they are their own best commentary.

Mr. Burns, the student above alluded to, is a Scotchman, from Canada, and was formerly a student at the Eclectic Institute, at Hiram, in this County.

Terrible Fire in Rome.

From the Rome Sentinel, Saturday.

Another terrible fire occurred in this village about 1 o'clock this (Saturday) morning. The fire originated in the brick block owned by E. Dorr, Esq., situated on James-street, just north of, and next to, the Erie Canal, opposite Stanwix Hall. The flames, when discovered, had acquired such a headway that it was impossible to save the building or much of its contents.

One of the rooms on the ground floor was occupied by Bloss & Foot, extensive dealers in flour, sugars, groceries, &c. Their stock was quite large, and, we believe, but little was saved. Another of the ground floors was occupied by Wm. McPhee, merchant tailor; and another by Morris Shively, druggist. On the second floor was the office of A. B. Blair, Justice of the Peace, and a barber shop. On the third floor was the *Roman Citizen* establishment. Mr. Sandford, the proprietor, did not save a *single article*.

His books were locked up in his safe up stairs, and when the building fell, all of course, was buried up beneath the ruins. We heard that Mr. McPhee and Mr. Shively were able to save some of their articles in their respective establishments.

The Rome *Sentinel* establishment was in imminent danger, the rear part of which extended to within a few feet of the fire, and nothing but the closest watching, and the efforts of the firemen and others, saved that establishment and the stores of [illegible] from destruction.

In relation to the insurance on the property destroyed, the following is as near, and as far as we are able to ascertain:

E. B. Dorr had an insurance of $3,000 on his building—$1,500 of which was in the Home Co., and the remainder we believe in the Springfield. Bloss & Foot had an insurance of $10,000 on their stock, McPhee had $2,000, and Shively $2,000, and Mr. Sandford $3,000. We hear that Mr. Sandford had $800 in the Ætna and $700 in Phoenix Co., and some in Corn Exchange.

We learn that Bloss & Foot have a couple of boat loads of goods on the way from Albany, fortunately the boats were detained, and the goods thereby saved from the flames.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE.—Rev. John Bascom has been appointed Professor of Rhetoric, in place of Prof. [illegible], who has finally accepted the [illegible] Marietta College, [illegible] President of the [illegible]

[illegible]

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 5, 1855.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served [illegible] City and vicinity for [illegible] Cents a week. [illegible] Copies Two Cents. Mail Subscribers Six Dollars a year.

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Congress.

There is as little prospect, apparently, judging from the reports from Washington, of an organization of the House of Representatives to-day, as there was yesterday. The ballotings for Speaker yesterday, afford no better indication of the probable result in the choice of that officer, than the skirmishing on Monday. There must be a fusion, either to-day or to-morrow, but on what candidate parties will fuse, or what parties will go for fusion, it is extremely difficult, at present, to discern.

Union With Mexico.

In a recent article on the subject of a possible future annexation of Mexico to the United States, we spoke of sundry political advantages and local conveniences which would probably incline the people of Mexico to desire such a union. *There is one point, however,* on which a serious obstacle might arise to this arrangement. This is involved in the question, would Mexico purchase all the advantages of such a union at the expense of her *national religion*? In every other characteristic, the institutions of Mexico are homogeneous with our own, and they need not be modified preliminarily or subsequently to the union proposed. But one thing would be indispensable. While she withdrew the bond of centralization from the provincial members of the republic, and permitted them the full enjoyment of their State rights, she would be obliged to admit and respect the inalienable rights of religious faith, and place *all religious denominations on an equal footing before the law.*

That would be the extent of her obligation. *It would not involve the suppression or legal disadvantage* of the Roman Catholic religion. All who preferred that faith and worship might still give to them *all the devotion their hearts could desire.* None of the buildings, lands, or legitimate revenues of that Church need be alienated by equalizing the rights of different denominations. No *reformation* like that of HENRY VIII would attend the step. The Supreme Court at Washington, as well as its Circuit Courts in Mexico, would guarantee to the Roman Church of that country every dollar's worth of property to which it had a just or legal claim. Their forms of worship and the free and full exercise of their faith would be defended from persecution. They would have full legal liberty to retain within their communion every man, woman and child in Mexico, if they could do it by mere moral suasion. They would have in their favor all the hereditary predilections of the Spanish race, and of all the races in parallel climates, for the Roman Catholic religion. They might make the most of these, and of every other moral or social influence, to uphold that religion.

But one thing they would be constrained to do; to allow all other denominations that might spring up in Mexico the free and undisturbed enjoyment of their faith and worship; to see them placed on the same footing of legal equality with themselves; to see Protestant Churches, schools, presses, and other institutions established gradually in all the towns and villages of Mexico, and liberty of conscience as full therein as in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania or Wisconsin. That is all. Not a dollar of Mexican money would be demanded by involuntary taxation for the support of these Protestant institutions. The Roman Catholic Church would not be obliged by law to part with the value of a single altar candle for the maintenance of a rival or different faith.

Would the Roman Church in Mexico consent to the union of the two conterminous Republics on this condition? That is the question. Few elements necessary to an opinion on this point are accessible. But there are two or three circumstances which might justify an affirmative answer to the question. Already there is a popular movement progressing in Mexico for the appropriation of an indefinite portion of the Church revenues to the necessities of the civil State; and this movement is assuming a revolutionary form and impulse, exciting and enlisting passions and prejudices which override at their flood, law and equity. Thus, in the end, the people of Mexico may arise and do in their sovereign capacity what HENRY VIII. did in England—seize and alienate all the property of the Church. The Roman clergy, if gifted with common intelligence, and with some knowledge of history, must see no little danger of this issue of that idea which is gathering strength from year to year in the minds of the Mexican people. As a mere matter of expediency, therefore, it would be natural to suppose that they would prefer to this disaster, a union with the United States, which would be so likely to guarantee to them what they would lose by popular violence without it. Doubtless it would be an unpalatable concession to swallow, to consent to a union which would open the whole of Mexico to the introduction of the Protestant faith, and place its different denominations on an equality with their own communion; but still it might be less bitter than that spoliation to which they are imminently exposed in their present condition. Besides, there is the precedent of the Louisiana purchase before them, to show that the annexation of the Mississippi Valley and its French inhabitants involved no violation of their religious rights and revenues as Roman Catholics.

We are, therefore, of the opinion that the Roman clergy of Mexico, under the present and prospective circumstances of their Church, would not oppose an insuperable obstacle to the union of the two countries, especially if they would inform themselves fully in regard to that order and protection which they would be allowed by the laws of the United States.

Louis Napoleon's Peace Speech.

The speech delivered by LOUIS NAPOLEON at the closing of the Exhibition of the Industry of All Nations, in Paris, is, in more than one respect, of historical significance. Since the familiar conversations of the English Embassador with the Emperor NICHOLAS, in 1853, it is the most important official document in regard to the Eastern question that has been published. Just as the Czar carried himself at that time, as ruler and arbiter of the existing Alliance, does LOUIS NAPOLEON, in this speech, appear as the leader and lord of the present crisis; and just as the publication of the Seymour Memoranda cut short the possibility of a friendly understanding with Russia, so does this Industrial Address destroy all hopes of a speedy and partial peace. It is, moreover, a masterpiece of diplomatic skill in language, and deserves attention even on that account. Barely has so much been said in so few words, and rarely have such complicated affairs been set forth with such precision and clearness. While the whole breathes a spirit of chivalry and dignity, contrasting very favorably with similar effusions in Russia, there is an entire absence of all the blunders which were committed in the secret counsels of St. Petersburg, and which—as, for instance, the assertion in regard to the "sick man," who outlived his helper—appeared afterward so absurd. The whole speech is a thorough exhibition of the present situation of Europe, and, on this account, we give a brief analysis of it.

The first words which are worthy of remark are the following: "This concourse of people, assembled in Paris from all parts of the world, is due to the general conviction that the war which has been undertaken, threatens only those who have provoked it; that it has been prosecuted in the interest of all, and that Europe, far from seeing any danger in it for the future, finds in it rather a pledge of independence and security."

In these words the character of the war, according to "general conviction," is fairly set forth. The Emperor not only silently admits that it is no strife of liberty against despotism, *but he openly asserts that its aims are of a higher* character. The war is prosecuted "in the interest of all," which, in presence of Russian *aggression, are less the interests of freedom than those of civilization,*—Russia being a still greater enemy of civilization than of freedom. The principle of civilization is labor, as the system of barbarism is the Russian serf-labor, and the consequence of labor is the individual freedom of the laborer. Russia, by threatening civilization threatens, therefore, also liberty, and thus it must be said that by this war the "independence and security" of everybody are to be secured.

The speaker then appeals to the feelings of the assembly, "at the sight of so many wonders spread out before their eyes." The first impression is "a desire of peace, which alone, in fact, can develop still farther these remarkable results of human intelligence." But in sharing this desire he presents for consideration, "that this peace should be prompt and durable." "But in order to be durable, it must give a clear solution to the question, which has given rise to the war—and in order to be speedy, it is necessary that Europe should express itself." "*Europe should decide to declare, who is in the wrong and who is in the right.*" These are the most significant words of the speech. They announce that the time of indecision for the other States is past, and that an undecided policy on their part no longer appears reconcilable with the interests of Europe. Before this declaration could be made, two things must have become certain with the Western powers. First, they must feel themselves strong enough to be able to speak so decidedly; and for this they have received such assurances from the majority of the other States, as to secure them from the fear of a decision *against* them. The latter is undoubtedly the more important fact, for it would prove that the Western Powers—who have until now avoided anything resembling compulsions in their relation to the smaller States, recognizing the principle of voluntary mutual agreement—have by means of this policy arrived at far greater results than would have been possible from the old system of coercion. Such a course was indeed prescribed by the character of the war as well as by their position in it, and whoever is aware of the extent and nature of the now pending negotiations, will not doubt of their success. Not only is the alliance with Sweden as good as concluded, and that of Spain in the case of its emergency secured, but also the Princes of the smaller States of Germany have sent the Presidents of their ministries on an embassage extraordinary to Paris, in order to maintain an entrance into the universal coalition against Russia. Since Bavaria, Saxony and Wurtemberg, which have been the Governments hitherto most friendly to, and dependent upon Russia, have not hesitated to enter into ostensible transactions with the Court of the Tuileries, the adhesion of the remainder of the German States, as Hanover, &c., is quite certain, and Prussia only remains. She will be either forced by her isolation to take the same step, or decidedly driven over to Russia, will be treated as an ally of the latter, and an enemy of the Western Powers. The German Ministers were obliged to promise at St. Cloud that they would support the propositions of Austria in regard to the war, at the Diet in Frankfort; and Austria, who was never wanting in her inclination to do so, will not hesitate really to enter into the war, since in her rear she will have nothing to fear from the Russians in Germany. It is in reference to this view of the case, at all events, that L. NAPOLEON says, that "in the midst of this great European conflict, indifference results from false calculation, and silence is an error," the latter warning being particularly directed to the King of Prussia.

His Imperial Majesty is rather obscure in one phrase of his speech, it is that which alludes to the clear solution required, to render the peace a durable one. We are fully enabled to throw light into this obscurity.

A short time since a pamphlet was distributed among the members of the diplomatic body in Paris, entitled "*Le Reveil de l'Europe Occidental*," (the Awakening of Western Europe.) It bore the stamp of the Emperor's cabinet seal, and aims to prove that peace with Russia is impossible at the present day. If Russia is not driven back within the boundaries which she possessed in the time of CATHERINE II., then has all the blood of the West flowed in vain, since even the slightest concession on its side is but a triumph of Russia. The breaking loose of Finland, Poland, Bessarabia, and the Crimea, the repression of Russia behind the Caucasus, and other consequences are earnestly discussed. The whole closes with this phrase: "If a NAPOLEON once draws his sword, he sheathes it again only when his object is attained."

The above speech may be called an appeal, for the purpose of this reawakening, to Europe; this pamphlet being simply the commentary on it, and NAPOLEON being called to become, for good or evil, its leader.

Mayor Wood on the Russ Pavement.

If Mayor WOOD were to address a few more such sensible letters to the Common Council as that which he sent to the Board of Councilmen on Monday night, in relation to the Russ pavement in Broadway, there would be no great impropriety in his being called "His Excellency." Our Mayors make it a point, as a general thing, *not to take any note of the nuisances of the* streets, but it is nearly a year since Mayor WOOD called the attention of the Common Council to the Russ pavement; and after the daily papers, and all the inhabitants of the City, have been crying out against the wretched nuisance, the Mayor has again called the attention of the Councilmen to the much-needed reform.

He suggests the propriety of scoring the pavement with channels to serve as a foothold for horses. The plan is, undoubtedly, a good one, and should be immediately adopted, for the *surface of the pavement* is now worn so smooth that it is hardly possible for horses to stand upon it, and human life is continually en*dangered, and the business of the street im*peded by the number of horses which are constantly falling. In dry weather the street is *filled with dust, and in wet the surface of the* street is so smooth and slippery that it is hardly possible even for pedestrians to stand upon it. *It is rather remarkable, that in connection with* this subject, the Mayor should not have made some reference to that admirable piece of iron pavement which has now been laid more than a year, in Nassau-street, opposite the Post-Office, and which combines all the qualities which are desirable in a street pavement, it being perfectly smooth, and at the same time affords a footing so secure that the hoof of a horse cannot slip upon it. This beautiful pavement has been thoroughly tested in Boston, where a considerable part of Washington-street has been paved with it. A resolution passed our Board of Councilmen some months ago, by a large majority, to pave Maiden-lane and Cortlandt-street with it; but the resolution has been laid aside by the Board of Aldermen, on the ground of there not being money enough in the City Treasury to pay for it.

But we can hardly expect that the Russ pavement should be taken up, though it is wholly unfit for our streets, to be replaced by a better one, and the only way in which its defects can be remedied, will be to adopt the suggestions of the Mayor, and have grooves cut in the blocks, to serve as a foothold for horses.

Fresh Outrages in Kansas.

It will be seen by the reports which we publish elsewhere, that new outrages of a most serious and alarming nature have occurred in Kansas, though the channel through which they come is adverse to the party which will require the aid of the Government to suppress. Hitherto Pro-Slavery men have been the aggressors, but, if the reports should prove true, the Free-State men have committed a woful error in imitating the practices of their opponents. Squatter Sovereignty, thus far, has not worked well, and the first experiment in this kind of Territorial Government, will not tend to give it popularity.

The suspicious point in the report of this last outrage in Kansas is, that, though it is stated that COLEMAN was attacked by three Abolitionists, armed with SHARP's rifles, yet it was COLEMAN who shot the Abolitionist. The accounts are confused, but it is evident there has been serious trouble, and danger of worse to follow.

Wisconsin Election.

A special dispatch has been received from Milwaukee, which states that the only two counties in Wisconsin from which returns had not been received, have now been heard from, and that they give BARSTOW a majority *of one hundred and twenty*—thus insuring the election of BASHFORD, the Republican Candidate for Governor, by from 500 to 700 majority.

Academy of Music.

BELLINI's "Puritani" will be given to-night with the same cast that won so much applause at the Academy of Music on its first production. In this opera Mlle. LA GRANGE and Signor BRIGNOLI are heard to greater advantage than any other of their *repertoire*. It should be remembered that the prices of admission are reduced to one dollar.

Gottschalk.

We are extremely happy to hear that this superb pianist intends giving a Piano-Forte Soirée at Dodworth's Saloon on Thursday, the 20th instant. For those who are able to attend, it will be an artistic luxury seldom enjoyed, the more so as a room of proper limits has been secured. Piano-Forte music in a Theatre loses one half its attractiveness. On the other hand, we are apprehensive that this very limitation will lead Mr. GOTTSCHALK into the error of charging exorbitant prices of admission. There will we are sure be a genial desire to hear so deservedly great an artist, and that it may be encouraged, we hope that even at a pecuniary sacrifice the prices may be put at a moderate standard.

Juvenile Comedians.

Twenty-four Juvenile Comedians under the direction of their tutor, Mr. MARSH, have been engaged by Mr. MARSHALL for the Broadway Theatre, and will appear shortly. They were eminently successful in Philadelphia and other places.

☞ Miss THERESA ESMONDE gives her last reading from the poets of Ireland, at the Tabernacle to-night.

The [illegible] Tragedy.

[illegible]

On Monday and yesterday the work of raising the wreck of the [illegible] was proceeded with as fast as possible. The [illegible] and chains belonging to her were removed, and a chain was successfully passed under her bow. She is now afloat; a steamer has been sent for to tow her ashore, and she will positively be drawn up at high water this morning, about 10 o'clock. Her cabin and state-rooms will be in a fit state to be entered early in the afternoon, when this terrible mystery will be unraveled. The relatives of the murdered Captain and mate are anxiously waiting the arrival of the time which is now so near at hand.

It is expected that a great crowd will gather on the beach at City Island to-day, and every preparation has been made at the Island, as well as at New-Rochelle, to convey and accommodate them.

Evening Schools.

The Sixth Ward School building No. 24, in Elm-street, is used for the Evening School of the Ward. The average attendance is larger than ever before, the average number of boys being 125 thus far. The furniture being merely temporary, and of a very inferior description, has prevented many pupils from remaining in this school. The new furniture designed for the refurnishing of this school is nearly ready, and will be placed in position by the 15th inst., when the Day Schools, which have been closed since September last, will be reopened under exceedingly favorable auspices. The improvements in this building have been judiciously designed and carried out.

Mr. A. T. GALLAGHER has charge of the Evening School, and is aided by five assistants.

There are some cases in attendance of marked interest, among which is that of a man over 40 years of age, who did not know his letters six weeks since, and now can read and spell with tolerable facility, is, perhaps, the most remarkable.

The Fourth Ward Schools are held in No. 28 James-street. The attendance is large and very regular in both Schools. The advancement in the girls' department is very cheering, and reflects credit on all concerned. The boys' school is larger than at any former period, and is well governed.

The most marked advancement is in penmanship, spelling and reading; some of the young ladies' copy books would be models for imitation in more pretentious schools.

Book-keeping is taught in the boys' school—why not also in the girls' department? Surely, women ought to understand this useful and practical branch of education, as well as the sterner sex.

The boys' school is under the care of MILES LAVELLE, Vice-Principal of the Grammar School; and the girls' department is under the charge of Mrs. LYNCH, a very accomplished teacher, assisted by Mrs. REYNOLDS, Principal of the Day Primary School, and other teachers.

Brooklyn Schools—Day and Evening.

The semi-annual visitation and examination of the Brooklyn Public Schools, by J. W. BULKLEY, Esq., Superintendent, accompanied by the visitors and local Committees of the various schools, commenced on the 19th ult. In all the schools a day is given to each department, and every pupil is passed in review, and the comparative advancement of each noted. The first visit was made to the Primary *Department of No. 1, corner of Concord and Adams* streets, Miss MARY A. CULLEN, Principal, with a *register of 591, and an average attendance of 380.* The classes were carefully examined in all the usual *branches, acquitting themselves as well as could be* expected with such miserable accommodations as this department of the building affords;—it being divided up most inconveniently, illy warmed and ventilated, with no large room for the assemblage of *the School. The teachers work hard, and are faith*ful and intelligent. An entire new organization of *the house should be made as soon as possible, if the* school is to maintain its comparative rank in the system.

On Wednesday they visited the Girls' Grammar School, Miss MARY A. DENNISON, Principal, with a register of 149 names, and present 109. The appearance of the girls indicated a good neighborhood, and considerable advancement. The singing was good, and the neatness and order were commendable.

On Thursday they visited the Boys' Grammar School, S. E. WHITE, Principal, with 203 names on register, and 144 present. This department was examined in all the routine studies pursued in the large Grammar Schools. The boys were remarkable for their fine order and manly bearing. The scholarship was good as a general thing. The shade of Rip Van Winkle seems to rest over the school-building authorities, and an additional cup to the magnetic battery in the teachers' department generally, would perhaps be the best means of dispelling it.

On Friday, visited No. 9, in Gowanus, below Greenwood Cemetery. This is a mixed school, with Primary and Grammar School Departments. JACOB SAND is Principal, and CATHERINE BENNETT Principal of the Primary. The number on register is 53; there were present 35. In the Primary the number on register was 83; present, 32.

The school building is two stories, of wood, and would pass for a fair country school-house.

The Grammar School is well taught, and in good order. The examination gave very satisfactory results. Hon. JOHN G. BERGEN and other School Officers were present, and expressed themselves in warm terms upon the improvement upon all former examinations.

The Primary School, composed of small children merely, did not exhibit such advancement as to demand special notice. The teacher is faithful and competent.

EVENING SCHOOL NO. 3, EAST BROOKLYN.

With Superintendent BULKLEY we passed an hour in the Evening Schools held in Public School No. 19, corner of South Second and Tenth streets. The Girls' department is under the care of H. L. ABBOTT, Principal, assisted by Misses L. H. HART, H. HART and KATE BAILEY. The number of names on the register is 230; average attendance, 109. The girls here are of a very good class, and their ages range from 10 to 33 years. Much advancement is observable in penmanship, spelling, reading and arithmetic. The teachers are all of the highest grade, and the organization satisfactory.

Of the Boys' School T. W. VALENTINE is Principal, aided by E. S. ADAMS, Principal of No. 13, E. BUSH, S. MARTIN, J. E. RYAN, and Misses M. L. BRADY, LUCY RALPH, KATE MCWILLIAMS, and E. M. T. RILEY. The number on the register is 743; the average attendance, 260.

There is a German class of 50, varying from 17 to 60 years of age, learning the English language, the only class in the Brooklyn schools, and an afterthought at that. Mr. J. M. WITHERSPOON has charge of this class. A large class in book-keeping is taught very successfully by Mr. ADAMS. The boys appeared to be in earnest, and the order and ready deportment of the young men were most cheering. Mr. BULKLEY made one of his happy addresses to the boys assembled in the Chapel Hall in the upper part of the building.

These schools are doing a most valuable work for the laboring young men and women of our sister city.

Brooklyn Board of Education.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board was held at their rooms in Red Hook-lane last evening.

The Teachers' Committee reported the following appointments, which were accepted: To No. 8—Miss MARY E. PIERSON, Assistant in Male Department; MYRA J. HIBBARD, Assistant in Female Department; Mrs. E. S. BOWLES, Primary Department. No. 16.—M. W. TRACY, Assistant in Male Department; LEON DUNKLEY, Principal, in place of THOMAS S. WEEKS, expelled at a previous meeting, for "gross and immoral conduct, totally inconsistent with his position."

A resolution was adopted directing the Teachers' Salaries for December to be paid on the 22d inst.

A report of a Committee in favor of abandoning Primary School No. 6, was adopted, the attendance of scholars not being sufficient to warrant its continuance.

A NORMAL SCHOOL.

A Special Committee to whom was referred the subject of establishing a Normal School in the Western District of Brooklyn, (there being one already in operation in the Eastern District,) reported in favor of the same. They suggest, in the first place, a careful and thorough review of those subjects of study which the teachers are called upon to teach in the public schools, and in addition, as the School progresses, the Committee express a hope to see the advanced classes take up in course Natural Philosophy, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Physiology, Bookkeeping, Algebra and Geometry,—thus taking in review a liberal course of English studies as taught in the best institutions.

This report brought out considerable discussion—all, however, were in favor of the school. The members of the Board were divided as to the practicability of establishing the school now, and as to having two in the City. The whole subject was referred back to the Committee, to examine and report at the next meeting as to the cost and general plan, for the further consideration of the Board.

☞ In Wall-street they are painting the telegraph poles. It is time they were.

The Case of Henry J. Seaman.

At the Richmond County Court of Oyer and Terminer, the trial of the case of the People vs. HENRY J. SEAMAN, to which we have heretofore alluded, terminated on Friday of last week, in a verdict of guilty of assault only. The case has excited considerable attention, on account of the legal question which it presents.

Mr. SEAMAN had conveyed to the Port Richmond and Fresh Kills Plank Road Company, in consideration of one dollar, a strip of land, for the purpose of their road, lying between his farm and that of Mr. BANKER, the prosecutor. The Plank Road Company, after using this part of their road for a short time, abandoned it and took up their plank. Mr. SEAMAN, on the plea that the land reverted back to him, and also, in conformity with a resolution of the Board of Directors, and a deed from the Plank Road Company, (which was ruled out on account of certain formal defects,) entered on the premises and took formal possession.

Mr. BANKER, conceiving that he had a right to the use of the road, drove upon it, notwithstanding that he had been warned repeatedly not to do so, and was forcibly removed by the defendant.

Judge ROCKWELL charged the Jury that the defendant was in peaceable and quiet possession, under legal claim of title; that the prosecutor was clearly a trespasser; and that the question for them was, whether more force was used than was necessary to repel the trespass.

The Jury found the defendant guilty of a simple breach of the peace, and the learned Judge stated that, under the circumstances, he would forbear to inflict any penalty whatever, considering that both parties were about equally to blame, and recommending them to settle their differences in a friendly manner.

The John-street Church Case.

The investigation relative to the removal of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, was resumed on Monday afternoon, before Bishop SIMPSON, referee. The proceedings of the day were commenced by prayer.

Mr. JOHN D. WHEELER was the first witness called. He himself, is not a member of the Methodist Church, but his wife is, and they together attended at John-street for twenty-three years past. He testified to his own desire and that of others, his friends, as expressed to him, to move up town. Within the past ten or twelve years, a vast change has taken place in the occupation of the three lower Wards. He thought that about one-half of the dwelling-houses existing twelve years since, north of Maiden-lane to the Park, had been changed to stores. South of Maiden-lane was at that time stores. Several houses in those Wards had been changed to boarding-houses, and public houses may have increased. The parties asking for the removal of the Church are living up town, in good up-town style; and that it costs a good deal of money; and if they retrenched a little, they could easily build a Church without removal.

Rev. HIRAM MATTISON was Pastor of John-street Church, from Aug. '53 to May 1, 1854. In 1853, afternoon services were abandoned in this Church, because of the thinness of the attendance. The Friday evening lectures were but indifferently attended after a few weeks of his ministration, falling until it dwindled to eight persons. The congregations fell off during his ministration. Supposes the morning congregation to average 300 during 1853 and part of '53. *Great efforts* were made to draw people. Posters were sent around with handbills. An advertisement was published weekly. A majority of hearers were strangers. Many members on the record never came to the Church. The trustees named as desiring the removal, appeared to me to be the principal supporters of the Church. To the stranger's class from ten to twenty persons attended.

Cross-examined.—Supposing that it was decided to keep the Church where *it now is, I prayed in that direction and all that sort of thing.* I was not in favor of the removal. Only about fifteen persons were added to the Church during his ministration. If the lower part of this Church was converted into stores, it would prejudice the hearers, but the having of retail stores would not interrupt meetings probably. Having means and men, there should be more churches down town.

Mr. JOHN BENTLY.—The number of teachers at present to this Church is 15; there are 57 pupils, of which 21 are infants; 3 of the teachers attended during 3 months, and 40 pupils, including 13 infants. The average attendance at morning service since middle of June, was 120; at both services 95. On Sunday evening 11 persons were before the altar out of 61 persons who were present at prayer meeting.

[The record of the Trustees, from 1838, to the present date, was then put in evidence and accepted.] He particularly desired to show that the grant for this Church was in toto and without limitation, and not in trust *forever*, as contended by respondents.

Mr. SCHAFFER, in opposition, took the ground that the Church could not subverse the intentions of the grantor, in his acts.

Mr. JNO. HARPER was introduced to testify to the families, members of the Methodist Church, residing in the vicinity proposed for the removal.—Objected to. An argument arose on that point, in the course of which the terms of the order were canvassed, it being stated that it was an *ex parte* order made without giving the opposition a chance of being heard, whereon Mr. SCHAFFER remarked that the Judge "owns property up that way, and it will improve it."

Mr. SCHAFFER proposed a cessation of hostilities, and that the Judge be requested to to enter an order awarding that the Church remain as it now stands, so long as it shall support itself without taking from the Trustees' fund.

Mr. HARPER was afterwards admitted in evidence, and testified to a number of families, of Methodist congregations, living in the vicinity of the site proposed.

Judge EDMONDS presented, on the part of appellants, the following statistics: Number of members and probationers 1851, 245, 30; 1852, 214 members, 3 probationers; 1853, 181 members, 8 probationers; 1854, 150 members, 8 probationers; 1855, 135 members, 7 probationers. Sunday School scholars, years ending June, 1851, 125; 1852, 103; 1853, 90; 1854, 79; 1855, 68. Penny collections, year ending June, 1853, $833 01; 1854, $249 55; to Nov. 11, 1855, $148 55. The congregation—the Church will seat about 400—in five years has diminished from 250 to 108.

The Court then adjourned.

"Sam" Having a Dance—A Good Time.

The new ball-room of the City Assembly Buildings was brilliantly opened last night. The Jeffersonian Association gave the ball, and there were nearly six hundred persons who took part in it. The room is an elegant one, and the ball at midnight had gone on with extraordinary enjoyment, under the favoring smiles of Alderman BRIGGS, who was there in full feather, brisk and jovial, and one of the best of floor managers. BRANCH, too, was there,—lifting up the light of his countenance upon the assembly, and making cheerful all men by the beamings of his genius. BRIGGS and BRANCH were emphatically the lions. President BARKER, of the Board of Aldermen, and President CONOVER, of the Councilmen, were numbered among the honored guests; and we have no doubt they and all of them had, and are still, having an excellent time. The Association is made up of jolly fellows. The ladies were very numerous, very pretty, and were swimming gracefully through a fancy dance when we dropped in late. At the Supper table there were some toasts, but they came very late in the night, and we cannot possibly stop the press to announce what they were.

How they Bear it—Matsell and Branch.

It was rumored that Chief MATSELL fell away terribly, on hearing that the Aldermen had declared his office vacant. At noon, yesterday, it was said that he had lost 150 pounds of flesh. But, as we saw him, last night, and perceived no special change in him, we suspect there was an exaggeration. BRANCH is doing well, and talks to common people yet, but he has gained a prodigious victory.

Gough at the Academy.

There was a terrible jam at the Academy of Music last night to hear Mr. GOUGH. Hundreds went away unable to get a seat, or even a comfortable standing-place, within its usually ample walls. GOUGH never did better. He illustrated one of his points rather strongly. Speaking of "the cup," "I dashed it away," said he, and dashed the glass he was holding upon the floor. The audience was full of enthusiasm, and indeed often ran clean over with it.

Mr. Collins' Lecture at Hope Chapel.

Mr. JOHN A. COLLINS gave the first of a series of illustrated lectures on Geology and the Natural History of the Earth, to a tolerably full audience, last evening. The lecture was received with marked attention, and evinced a thorough knowledge of his subject on the part of the lecturer.

☞ THACKERAY gave his "Fourth George" to a crowded house, at Brooklyn, last night. The Young Men's Christian Association must have made a handsome speculation out of this course. But, whatever else they have made, they have made the Brooklyn people greatly their debtors.

[illegible]

Letter from Daniel Pratt, of Boston—Challenge to George Law.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

FELLOW CITIZENS, As I am a Member of the Press, Editor, Author and Publisher and Candidate for the next President of the united States of America in 56, I'll inform the People, that I give them some idea of my Political Platform—I consider the Constitution right or wrong—I know no East, west, north or South, but my country, the People, the whole People. If it had not of been for Emigration America would be people by the Indians and the wild beasts, Emigrants has built up and enriched America, I am in favor of building up my identity as an Nation, to all Nations in the world, to Nationalize all Nations who come under the stars and stripes of the American Flag. It will take eight years to right up, and set the broken limbs of the People who compose our Nation. I want a Lady, of talent, and a little money, who never was Married to address me, by Letter at the New York Post office, in good faith, all confidential. I challenge in good faith the Hon GEORGE LAW, to meet me in some good Hall in this City, to give the People an opportunity of Judging who is the most available man for the President of the U. S. A.

DANIEL PRATT, of Boston,
The Great American Traveler.

What it Costs to Slap a Professor's Face.

In the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday, Recorder SMITH presiding, Mr. CHAS. F. BRISBANE, a literary gentleman, was convicted and fined $25 for an assault committed a short time since upon Mr. MARTINELLI, an Italian gentleman, and Professor of Modern Languages. It appears that the two gentlemen had a dispute together, and Mr. BRISBANE, feeling himself insulted at some remark made by the Professor, slapped him in the face. The fine was promptly paid by Mr. SHERMAN, the defendant's counsel, and Mr. B. left the Court apparently well satisfied. He is the son of ALBERT BRISBANE, Esq., the well-known Socialist.

Picture Sale, No. 548 Broadway.

Last evening, Mr. HENRY LEEDS sold by auction the first half of a collection of 160 oil pictures, (chiefly of the old masters,) at No. 548 Broadway. There was a good attendance. The best half of them will be offered to-night, and the lot will comprise a few really fine pictures. There is a bit by CORREGIO, (143,) which every lover of art will appreciate; an undoubted original by SHAYER, one of SHAKSPEARE's early studies, a landscape by RICHARD WILSON, painted evidently before his visit to Italy, and several others. As to the specimens of the old masters, of course, as in every sale, many are undoubtedly *after* their manners; but of others it is only fair to observe that many far inferior pictures have often passed for originals.

Free-Love and Spiritualism.

The Free-Lovers and Spiritualists turned out quite strong to listen to Mr. TIFFANY, the celebrated Spiritualist, from Ohio, who gave the first of a series of twelve lectures on the "[illegible] of Spiritualism and Free-Lovism," at the Stuyvesant Institute, last evening. The speaker commenced by a review of the investigation of Truth—did not advance far, and left the topic and the subject of passional attraction for a future meeting.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PROFESSOR DE GRATH'S ELECTRIC OIL.—THE ELECTRIC OIL cures Rheumatism. Ask Mrs. [illegible], No. 16 8th-av. She was unable to move either arm or shoulder.

The ELECTRIC OIL cured A. McGowan, Esq., No. [illegible] Mercer-st., of terrible Neuralgia.

The ELECTRIC OIL cures all Swellings, Bruises, Wounds, Aches, Pains, Burns, Sore Feet, Head-ache, Caked Breasts, Sore Nipples, Mumps and Piles.

The ELECTRIC OIL does not pretend to cure Consumption, Fever and Ague, &c., but for Internal Pains, on Stiff Joints, Bed-ridden Cripples, &c., it is the wonder of the world.

Ask Mrs. Hayes, of Brooklyn; Mr. Gobel in the Bowery; Mr. Lamonin, in Sixth-av.; A. B. Hill & Co., Newark; or BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway, Corner of Duane-st., General Agents for New-York. We have Certificates which will surprise you. [illegible]

FALL AND WINTER CAPS.—WE ASK ATTENTION to the Fall and Winter Caps of our manufacture for Gentlemen, Youth and Children. The excellence of our Cap making (as conducted by us for years) has secured to us an extensive patronage from our citizens and the traveling public. The *style* and quality of the "Fall Caps" now first offered, cannot fail to meet the approval of gentlemen seeking comfort combined with economy. LEARY & CO., Hatters, Astor House.

GREAT FIRE IN BROOKLYN.—NEW-YORK, OCT. 18, 1855.—Messrs. S. C. HERRING & CO.: Gentlemen: We take pleasure in stating that the HERRING PATENT SAFE, which we purchased from you about a year since, has been the means of preserving our books, papers, &c., from fire, at the destruction of our flour mill in Brooklyn, early on the morning of the 11th instant. The safe was exposed to a severe heat about eight hours; and when cooled off and opened the contents were found entirely uninjured. We cheerfully recommend your Safe to public confidence. HECKER & BROTHER.

The above-mentioned Safe, which has been claimed by other parties, can be seen, with all the original plates and marks (as it came from the ruins,) at the store of the subscribers, who are sole proprietors of, and have on hand a large assortment of HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire and Burglar-proof Safes, with HALL'S Patent Powder-proof Locks, together with an assortment of the old WILDER'S Patent Salamander Safes at reduced prices. S. C. HERRING & CO., Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.—THE best Fire-Proof Safes in the world, with WILDER'S PATENT POWDER AND BURGLAR-PROOF LOCK. Depot No. 122 Water-st., near Wall-st., New-York. B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES, AS usual, VICTORIOUS. The following was this morning received from Georgia:

COLUMBUS, (Geo.,) Nov. [illegible], 1855.

Messrs. B. G. Wilder & Co., No. 122 Water-st., N. Y.:

GENTLEMEN: On the 19th inst. my warehouse, with all my merchandise, was totally destroyed by fire. My books, papers and notes, with the sum of six hundred and seventy nine dollars in cash, were all saved in the WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE, which I purchased of you a short time since in New-York. On opening the same, you can imagine my surprise as well as those here who witnessed it, to find that they were not even scorched. This severe test has satisfied all in this vicinity of the superiority of your justly celebrated FIRE-PROOF SAFE, and will be the means of selling many for you. I shall be in New-York in February, and shall want another. Very respectfully, DANIEL [illegible].

WINTER CIRCULAR TO LADIES.—AMONG THE extended variety of fancy furs at GENIN'S bazaar there will be found some of the most exquisite sets of sable (not improperly named the American sable,) ever offered in New-York. The price of a full set or suit of which, including tippet, muff and cuffs, is $100, and the quality and style of these beautiful and necessary articles of Winter wear are unsurpassable. Splendid Minerals of the same material at from $[illegible] to $[illegible] each. GENIN'S Wholesale and retail Fur Emporium, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—NEW MAchines of the most improved style will be exchanged, on liberal terms, for old Machines of every kind. Great numbers of Machines of the Avery, Wilson, Grover and Baker, and other patents have been sold which can't be used to any advantage. These machines we offer to relieve the public from. Old unimproved machines of our own make exchanged in the same way. Old machines so received by us will at once be destroyed. For terms of exchange apply personally, or by letter, to I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

BROCATELS, SATIN DE LAINES, DAMASKS, CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES, LACE CURTAINS, &c.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway, have a large stock of the above goods personally selected from the best manufactories in France. Some new styles never before brought out. K. & F. have established a reputation for selling goods cheap, and their large and increasing trade is a proof that it's appreciated. No. 291 Broadway and Reade-st.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES. Thirteen years in use and have never failed to preserve their contents from the ravages of fire. These Safes secured by Bramah's La Belle Lock, which is proof against powder and burglars. For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 146 Water-st., New-York.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass, in elegance and variety, all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the grand desideratum, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S famed Moldavia Cream, for preserving and stimulating the hair. [illegible] BATCHELOR, No. 233 Broadway.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand preeminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying his famous dye, the greatest standard article of its kind. His new style of wigs and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the [illegible] envy of imitators. True to Nature without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, in [illegible] rooms, at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

AT A. & J. SAUNDERS', NOS. 7 ASTOR HOUSE and 387 Broadway, can be found the finest quality of Dressing Cases, Fancy Cutlery, Brushes and Combs, of all kinds for the Toilet. Lubin's Extracts direct from the manufacturer.

South Carolina.—Message of Gov. Adams. [illegible] message of Governor [illegible] according to the books [illegible] public debt of South [illegible]. To this, says the Governor, [illegible] the amount of State subscription [illegible] to the Blue Ridge Railroad [illegible]. This will give the principal, $3,097,[illegible] an annual interest of $173,670 62. If the State [illegible] the sum of $2,000,000, the amount of [illegible] company to be indorsed by the State, [illegible] per cent. interest, the entire debt of the State [illegible] at $4,087,[illegible], with an annual interest of $[illegible] 61. When this sum is increased, as it most probably will be, by another [illegible] completion of the State's capital, the whole [illegible] with an annual interest [illegible].

The South Carolina College and the military academies are reported to be in a flourishing condition.

The Free School system is pronounced a failure—[illegible] that it has failed altogether in good, but that its results have been so far short of reasonable expectations. In regard to the Agricultural interests of the State, an alteration in the inclosure laws is recommended, as due to the changes in condition [illegible] which have occurred since the present system was devised. The State Agricultural Society has lately reorganized, under good prospect of [illegible], is favorably commended for an appropriation of $[illegible].

A change in the practice and law as to colored offenders is recommended—such cases to be tried at [illegible] by a special Jury composed of [illegible], Sheriff and Ordinary. A reform is also [illegible] in the laws of colored seamen—a subject [illegible] is now considered as freed from all extrinsic political embarrassments and difficulties.

The Governor communicates resolutions from Rhode Island and Connecticut, and states briefly his reasons for returning certain resolutions from Massachusetts.

A Hard Case.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Pennsylvanian* vouches for the truth of the following in relation to one of the Norfolk nurses:

"Miss [illegible], a volunteer nurse, left her father's [illegible] in Louisiana, repaired to the scene of affliction and disease, and discharged the duties of a nurse with [illegible] zeal and energy. Her health gave way, as the epidemic ceased its ravages, and she became seriously ill. She paid her own expenses from Louisiana, and deposited with a gentleman, [illegible] soon after, $100, which is lost. She was actually charged with *medicines which she needed*, and with one day's board at a hotel in Norfolk and with [illegible] at Richmond, whither she was removed when prostrated by disease."

From an English Almanac we cut a receipt for mending china, a long time since, and the opportunity having occurred for trying, we found it admirable, the fracture scarcely being visible after the article was repaired. It is thus made: Take a very thick solution of gum arabic in water, and stir into it plaster of Paris until the mixture becomes a viscous paste. Apply it with a brush to the fractured edges, and stick them together. In three days the article cannot again be broken in the same place. The whiteness of the cement renders it doubly valuable.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For Beautifying the Complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples, and freckles from the face, use the BALM THOUSAND FLOWERS. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square. Sold by C. H. RING, [illegible], No. 10 Astor-House, and No 417 Broadway, New-York, and No. 17[illegible] Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

To Nervous Sufferers.—A retired clergyman, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send free the prescription used. Direct Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 59 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Those who have Used the Oxygenated Bitters for Dyspepsia.—Attest the superior efficacy of this medicine. Its health-restoring qualities [illegible] subject to any reaction from stimulants, [illegible].

Hearing for the Deaf.—This neat and [illegible] instrument is the only means that will enable the deaf to hear in spite of deafness. Apply to RUSHTON'S, corner Broadway, Barclay and Canal sts.

Chemical Lectures.—Dr. DOREMUS would respectfully announce that he will deliver Four Lectures, illustrated with experiments, on the *Imponderable Forces, Light, Heat, Electricity*, and *Magnetism*, including a brief description of the most important discoveries in *Astronomy, Geology, Physical Geography*, and *Chemistry*, in the Chemical Lecture-room of the New-York Medical College, East 13th-st., near 4th-av.—on the following evenings, at 7½ o'clock: SATURDAY, Dec. 8, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12, SATURDAY, Dec. 15, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19.

First Lecture—On *Light*.—Importance of the Imponderable Forces—External Sources of Light—Astronomical [illegible] of our Earth—Theories concerning the Sun—[illegible] experiment of Oil rotated in Alcohol, illustrating the isolation of the Heavenly Bodies.

Chemical nature of Light, the Chemical and other forces—[illegible]—Speed of Light—Undulations—[illegible] between the Eye and Ear—Experiments, two sounds producing silence.

Artificial Lights—Chemical Action—*Experiments*, with [illegible] in relation to Light—Colored Lights—Monochromatic Light—Phosphoric Light.

[illegible] illustrating the character of Flame—[illegible] Light—Electric Light from a large Galvanic Battery, and other illustrations.

Second Lecture—*On Heat*—Internal sources of Heat—Teachings of Geology—Chemical character of the Strata. Chemical action a fruitful source of Heat—*Illustrative Experiments*—Dry-hydrogen, blowpipe, &c.

Coal, its origin and relation to Heat—Results of Combustion—Combustion of the Diamond.

Modes of propagating Heat—Conduction—*Experiments* with Solids, Liquids and Gases—Spheroidal State—Water, Alcohol, Ether, etc., in red hot platina vessel—Molten Iron in Water—Plunging the hand in Melted Lead.

Third Lecture—*On Heat and Cold*—Radiation of Heat—Physical Geography—relation of the Earth to the Sun, from the Insular epoch to the present time.

Expansion of solids, liquids and gases illustrated by experiments. Effects of circulation of the air and the water on the climate. Isothermal lines.

Specific Heat—Experiments—Compression of air evolving heat—Expansion producing colds. Importance of the vertical position of a plane on its temperature. Relations of Heat to vegetable and animal life.

Solid, liquid and gaseous states dependent on Heat—Pressure as influencing ebullition—Latent Heat, liquefaction and solidification of gases by pressure and cold—Experiments with sulphurous acid and carbonic acid gases—Snow produced from a red hot crucible—Mercury frozen with solid carbonic acid—*Mercury frozen* in a red hot crucible.

Fourth Lecture—On *Electricity, Magnetism, etc.*—Origin of these sciences—Atmospheric Electricity—Franklin's discoveries—Galvani's and Volta's—*Experiments* with a powerful galvanic battery—100 Bunsen's largest cups—Intense heat and light produced—Chemical powers of the battery—Davy's discoveries—Potassium, Sodium, etc., their properties exhibited.

Electrotyping—Extracting metals from the human system.

Magnetism—Electro-magnetism. *Experiments* with [illegible]—Electric telegraph.

[illegible]—Animal electricity.

In consequence of the expense attending the illustrations, tickets for the course will be $1. Single admission [illegible], to be obtained at Messrs. E. PIKE & SONS, No. [illegible] Broadway; D. APPLETON & CO., No. 346 Broadway; C. S. FRANCIS & CO., No. 252 Broadway, and at the Medical College in East 13th-st.

Electro-Chemical Baths.—Dr. HANKINSON begs leave to announce that he has removed [illegible] to No. 75 West 13th-st., near 6th-av., and has opened his establishment for the relief of persons suffering from rheumatism, gout, sciatica and neuralgic pains, weakness or contractions of joints or limbs [illegible] disease, or from sprains, fractures, or other local injuries; chronic forms of paralysis, dropsy, [illegible] and other poisonous effects of lead, mercury, or [illegible] spinal affections, dyspeptic complaints, [illegible] obstructions, fever and ague. Dr. HANKINSON has for many years devoted his entire study and attention to those causes which create the above diseases, and also having had great experience both in American and Continental hospitals, and received high medical honors and testimonials for his superior treatment of diseases requiring medical advice, he is enabled and guarantees a safe and speedy cure to those who are suffering from any of the above diseases, and to extract all mineral [illegible]. The modus operandi which Dr. HANKINSON adopts in the application of these baths is [illegible] can be taken in all kinds of weather without the slightest danger of taking cold. A special attendance for ladies. Theory explained to students.

[illegible]-avenue M. E. Church.—Rev. Mr. VAN METER will be present, with a large number of the [illegible] from the Five Points Mission, at the Carlton-av. M. E. Church, Brooklyn, THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock. The services of the occasion will be peculiarly interesting, and all friendly to the Mission are respectfully invited to be present. Donations in money, clothing, or other articles that can be made useful for the children, will be thankfully received.

J. B. W. WOOD, Pastor.

[illegible] Settlement ASSOCIATION.—Meet every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at No. 165 Bowery. Every member can select his own farm of [illegible] and have three years to pay for it, at $1 25 per acre. Members will find it to their advantage to be at this meeting.

W. WILDE, Sec'y.

[illegible] Fancy Goods Exclusively.—Tooth, nail, hair and cloth brushes, perfumery, soaps, [illegible], pomatum, cosmetics, combs, Paris toilet articles and fancy goods adapted to and sold by druggists. For sale by RUFUS K. McHARG & CO., Importers, No. 183 Broadway.

GAS AND WATER FIXTURES.—[illegible] can furnish 1,000 reliable references for the superiority of our gas-fitting, plumbing, and gas fixtures, [illegible] in dwellings, villages, and cities.

JOHN JOHNSON & BRO., No. 111 East 18th-st.

WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES—[illegible] in six weeks by my ONGUENT, which will [illegible] the skin. $1 a bottle. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. [illegible] Broadway; [illegible] Washington-st., Boston; BRIGGS, No. 37 Main-st., Albany; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; [illegible], No. 32 South 8th-st., Philadelphia.

NOTICE.—If the gentleman who came to HARNDEN'S EXPRESS, No. [illegible] Broadway, in company with two Spanish gentlemen on the morning of Nov. 19, and took away a large box, will call at our office he will hear of something to his advantage.

HARNDEN'S EXPRESS, No. 74 Broadway.

AMERICAN BOOT AND SHOE STORE—No. [illegible] Grand-st., corner of Orchard, where can be [illegible] assortment of Ladies', Misses' and children's gaiters, buskins, boots and shoes of all kinds, of good [illegible]. JOHN HARRIS.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man 25 years of age desirous of obtaining a situation in any [illegible]. Has been engaged in the wholesale [illegible] years, in the capacity of entry [illegible] and salesman, the last two years in [illegible]. A fair remunerative salary expected, as the [illegible] would make his services sufficiently valuable to his employers to make a few dollars a secondary matter. Address ENTERPRISE, at this office, with requirements and other particulars. Good City reference given.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable girls; one as general chambermaid in a small, genteel family; can do plain cooking, baking, washing and ironing in the neatest manner; has the best of City reference; wages $8. The other is a neat, tidy girl, with good City reference; can mind a baby, or do housework in a small family; wants a permanent place; wages $4. Call at No. [illegible] 3d-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two trustworthy Protestant women, the one English; is a very fine cook, can bake excellent bread, pies, cakes, or would act as laundress. If required as cook, she has no objection to assist in the washing. By another Protestant as chambermaid and waiter or chambermaid and nurse. Both have City references. Call at No. 24 3d-av., Bible House.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman. Is a first-rate cook, and a most excellent baker of bread and pastry. Understands making all kinds of soup and desserts. Would take charge of house-keeping, with cooking, if required. Call at No. 266 19th-st., between the 8th and 9th-avs., for two days, if not engaged. The best of City reference.

SITUATION WANTED—By an English lady recently left a widow, as companion to a lady, or as superintendent of a household, for either of which positions she is eminently qualified, an agreeable home rather than emolument is the chief consideration, and references of the highest respectability can be given; no objections to travel. Address E. F. L., Box No. 7[illegible], Post-Office, N. Y.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant man, as coachman or groom; he is an excellent driver, and understands the care and treatment of horses; he can produce the best of City references, from his last employer, who can be seen any day. Apply, for two days, at No. 45 Great-Jones-st., where he is now about to leave.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable English girls; one as chambermaid and waiter; would have no objection to assist in washing and ironing; the other is a good plain cook, or would assist in general housework. Call at 197 9th-st., 2d and 3d avs. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—An honest German woman, as good plain cook, and who understands perfectly the German cooking and baking, and can wash and iron, wants a place in a respectable private family. Best of reference can be given. Apply at No. 153 Essex-st., in the basement, two doors from Stanton-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Protestant and three Catholic girls, as cooks or to do general housework. They are well recommended, and are not afraid of hard work; they would go to the country if required. Apply at WALLACE'S Office, No. 4 Sands-st., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable man, as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City reference; has no objection to go to the country or to travel. Address, for two days, P. L., Times Office, or No. 64 West 19th-st., which will be attended to.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, to do the housework of a small family, or to do plain sewing and take care of children; she is a smart, tidy girl, and can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 170 West 31st-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As an experienced seamstress and lady's maid, by a very competent girl, with good City reference; she is a nice hand at children's clothing and family sewing. Also, as a good cook and to wash and iron, by a tidy, active girl. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the book store.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, in a small private family, as cook, washer and ironer. Best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 45 Henry-st., first floor.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as wet nurse. Can be seen for three days at her own residence, No. 167 Franklin-st., between West Broadway and Hudson-st., front basement.

SITUATION WANTED—As chambermaid and waiter. For particulars, inquire at her late place, No. 23 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and laundress. Call at No. 105 West 26th-st.

SERVANTS.—Employers wishing good servants will find respectable German, English, Scotch and Irish helps, for hotels and private families at MORRIS, CORNETT & CO'S., No. 337 Broadway, corner Reade-st. Also, waiters, coachmen, farmers, laborers, etc., at this or the branch office, No. 102 Greenwich-st. Terms moderate.

COLORED GIRL WANTED—To do the housework of a small family in Jersey City. She must be a good cook and washer and ironer. Call at No. 221 South-st., near Market-st., New-York, before 11 o'clock A. M., or after 5 o'clock P. M., or at No. 69 Hudson-st., Jersey City; wages $6 per month.

EMPLOYERS WILL FIND AT THE FAITHFUL DOMESTIC SERVANTS' AGENCY, No. 470 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., cooks, laundresses, chambermaids and waiters, nurses, &c., who are both willing and competent. J. H. FONDA, Agent.

TO TEACHERS.—A gentleman who has been very pleasantly situated as tutor, in a private family, desires to recommend the position to a worthy and competent person. Apply at No. 108 Front-st., New-York.

ACCOUNTANT WANTED—A good accountant, familiar with the European exchanges; he must be quick and correct at figures, and well recommended. Address Box 2,654 Post-Office.

GIRL WANTED—In a small family, to do the housework. None need apply unless they can do all the branches, such as cooking, washing and ironing. Apply at No. 654 Fourth-st.

ONE THING NEEDFUL—In every family is a good servant. Good servants are at the Protestant Employment Office, No. 7 Carmine-st., near Bleecker. JOHN YOUNG, Agent.

STEREOTYPERS WANTED—Two good STEREOTYPERS. Apply for three days to L. L. SMITH, No. 5 Canal-st., 3d floor.

WANTED—In a gentleman's family, a professed cook, a good groom, and a smart waiter boy. All must be Protestants. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st. Also, a gardener and wife.

LIGHTNING RODS—Otis' Patent. Also, other Rods, Insulators, Points, &c., of every description. Agents wanted South and West. Lyon Manf'g Co., No. 11 Gold-st.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

USEFUL PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—INDIA-RUBBER DOLLS, DRESSED AND PLAIN, OF ALL SIZES. DOLL'S HEADS, TOYS, FIGURES, BALLS, COMBS, &c. Pens, Pencil-Cases, Walking-Canes, and India-Rubber Fancy Articles of all descriptions; Ladies' and Gentlemen's light Walking Boots and Overshoes, &c., at the GOODYEAR RUBBER DEPOT, No. 265 Broadway, between Warren and Chambers.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS.—BOLLENHAGEN & CO., Importers, No. 84 Liberty-st., between Broadway and Nassau-st., have an entire new stock of all kinds of fancy goods; Ladies' [illegible], Terra Cotta, Belgian, Bohemian Glass-ware, French Porcelain, Children's Toys and Parlor Games in great variety; Melodeons, all sizes are offered, as suitable for presents, at the lowest prices.

GREAT BARGAINS DURING THE HOLIDAYS.—In order to close out my excellent stock of window shades, paper hangings, gilt cornices, shade linens, &c., I have resolved to sell all of my goods at present on hand at the lowest cost prices, in order to make room for new goods in 1856. Persons in want of anything in my line, or shades made to order, rooms papered, &c., will find it for their interest to give me a call. R. BALDWIN, No. 328 Bowery, corner 2d-st., opposite Bond.

USEFUL PRESENTS—Just issued from our factory some entire new and beautiful pencils and pen-cases, in gold and silver, got up expressly for presents; all sizes and prices, at our office, No. 1 Maiden-lane. A. G. BAGLEY & CO.

SUITS COMMENCED AGAINST INFRINGERS OF HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS. 75 cents for an ILLUMINATING VAULT COVER. ROOF, FLOOR and AREA LIGHTS, 75 cents per foot, at HYATT'S Illuminating Works, 120 West Broadway.

SOAP AND CANDLE WORKS—Nos. 37, 39, 41 and 43 1st-av.—NOTICE.—Whereas, nine-tenths of the Tallow Candles now manufactured and vended in the City of New-York do not average over 13 and 14 ounces per pound, and as the honest manufacturer is unable to compete with such at 16 ounces per pound,

We beg most respectfully to inform our customers and the public in general that we have (most reluctantly) come to the conclusion to sell our BRAND either by COUNT or by WEIGHT, AS ORDERED, (prices in proportion.) Those sold by count will be branded as such, on each box, with our name as usual. ALLAN HAY & CO.

N. B.—We would most respectfully inform those of our customers who have repeatedly been disappointed in not getting their orders fully executed, that we have extended our Works, and are now putting up the Mammoth Patent Candle Machine; also an addition to Camp's Patent, (which we have used for years,) and expect to be able to execute all orders hereafter with dispatch.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP—It is well known, cures PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly, warranted. LIQUID ROUGE for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE. HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray or light hair, to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE forces the hair to grow, and makes stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old-established depot, No. 67 WALKER-ST., first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM LECTURES.—Hon. HORACE MANN will deliver the sixth lecture of the course on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 6th. Doors open at 7 o'clock, lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. A limited number of tickets will be sold at 25 cents each, and may be had at ROSE'S Book store, No. 149 Atlantic-st.; FWAYNE'S Book store, No. 210 Fulton-st.; MATTHEWS' Music store, No. 25 Court-st., and at the door.

BANTA'S BEAVER AND FELT HATS for children surpass everything heretofore exhibited in the line. New and beautiful colors, tasty and costly trimmings, and a great variety of styles to meet the different ages, have made his place a rendezvous for all who have wanted to purchase. Call and inspect them at No. 109 Canal, corner of Wooster-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TWO GREAT BOOKS ON NUNNERIES:

THE ESCAPED NUN. Price $1. And MARIA MONK. Price 75 cents.

Here are two of the most formidable books against NUNNERIES ever published. They have produced POWERFUL IMPRESSIONS ABROAD as well as in the United States, and appear destined to have still greater results. They are the TRUTHFUL NARRATIVES of FEMALES WHO HAVE ESCAPED from NUNNERIES, and have told the story of their SUFFERINGS without embellishment or exaggeration. Though ASSAILED by all the powers of the ROMISH PRIESTHOOD whom they accused, their books remain UNIMPEACHED, and still challenge the TEST of FAIR and OPEN examination.

AMERICAN PARENTS have here books written for the salvation of their daughters.

AMERICAN PATRIOTS, books designed to secure society against one of the most DESTRUCTIVE but INSIDIOUS institutions of Popery.

AMERICAN FEMALES, an APPEAL to them of the most SOLEMN kind to beware of CONVENTS and all who attempt to inveigle our unsuspecting daughters into them by the SECRET APPARATUS of JESUIT SCHOOLS.

DE WITT & DAVENPORT, Publishers, Nos. 160 and 162 Nassau-st.

THE GOOD TIME COMING. BY T. S. ARTHUR. One vol. 12mo. Price $1. Will be published Dec. 5, and for sale by all booksellers in New-York.

It is sufficient to say that the idea contained in this work, has been THE GRAND GUIDING STAR in the life of the Author; and the thousands who have been so long looking for that important era in human existence will now have their desires gratified by obtaining THE GOOD TIME COMING.

L. P. CROWN & CO., Publishers, No. 61 Cornhill, Boston.

TWENTY THOUSAND COPIES SOLD OF MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS' NEW NOVEL, THE OLD HOMESTEAD. This Great American Romance IS RUNNING A BRILLIANT CAREER. FIVE HUNDRED FAVORABLE NOTICES BY THE PRESS Have appeared upon this volume! One vol., 12mo. $1 25.

BUNCE & BROTHER, No. 126 Nassau-st.

NOW READY. THE HARP OF A THOUSAND STRINGS, Sperets of Just Men Made Perfeck. FOR SALE BY O. P. PARSONS, No. 140 NASSAU.

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OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES, Nov. 22, 1855.

TAXES, 1855.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That one per cent. will be added on the 1st day of December on all taxes remaining unpaid, and that a further addition of one per cent. will be made on the 15th day of December.

Notice is also hereby given, that on the 1st day of January next, interest will be added on all taxes then remaining unpaid, at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the 3d day of September, 1855.

HARVEY HART, Receiver of Taxes.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT application will be made to the Governor of the State of New-York, at the Capitol at Albany, on the 3d of January next for pardon of WILLIAM LAYTON, who was convicted of highway robbery at the January term of the Court of Sessions in the City of New-York in the year 1855.—Dated New-York, Nov. 27, 1855.

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They obstruct the view from, and admit the view to, the street; they also admit the light and air, and keep out insects.

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AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—TWENTY [illegible] NIGHT OF THE SEASON. [illegible] Madame [illegible] GRISI [illegible] Signor [illegible] THE PURITANS. On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 5, 1855.

Lord Arthur Talbot .... Signor BRIGNOLI
Sir George Walton .... Signor CORRADI
Sir Richard Forth .... Signor MORELLI

NOTICE.—The reduction in prices, in all parts of the house, to ONE DOLLAR.

Second Seats [illegible]. Musical Director and Conductor .... MAX MARETZEK.

Doors open at [illegible] o'clock; to commence at 8.

Reserved Seats may be obtained at the PRINCIPAL OFFICE, corner Broadway and 14th-st.; at [illegible] Agency, JOLLIE'S Music Store, No. 300 Broadway, and at HALL & SON'S Piano-forte and Music Store, No. 239 Broadway.

A CARD.—Signor AMODIO has the honor of announcing to his friends and the public that his BENEFIT will take place on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 11, at the Academy of Music, on which occasion will be presented, for the first time this season, Donizetti's grand Opera of LUCREZIA BORGIA, With the following powerful cast:

Lucrezia Borgia by .... [illegible]
Orsini, by .... Mlle. [illegible]
Gennaro, by .... Signor Brignoli
Alfonso, by .... Signor Amodio

Assisted by the other artists of the Academy.

Between the acts, a grand Duet by Signor MORELLI and AMODIO, and a new Romance by Signor BRIGNOLI.

Prices reduced, for this evening only, to one dollar; secured seats fifty cents extra.

Reserved Seats may be secured at the principal office, corner Broadway and 14th-st.; at [illegible] Agency, at JOLLIE'S Music Store, No. 300 Broadway, and at HALL & SON'S, Music Store, No. 239 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5, 1855.—THE WONDERFUL RAVEL FAMILY, Mlle. TERESA ROBERT, and the Ballet Troupe. Two Comic Ballet Pantomimes. DIVERTISSEMENT OF NINE CHARACTERISTIC DANCES.

Commences at 7½ o'clock, with JEANNETTE AND JEANNOT, CHARACTERS BY THE RAVEL FAMILY. GRAND DIVERTISSEMENT, BY MLLE. ROBERT AND THE BALLET TROUPE. ASPHODEL. Characters by the Wonderful Ravel Family.

TICKETS .... FIFTY CENTS.
Private Boxes .... Five Dollars.
Orchestra Seats .... One Dollar.

Box Office open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., for securing Orchestra Seats and Private Boxes only.

Doors open at 6½; Performance to commence at 7½.

BURTON'S, CHAMBERS-STREET.—WEDNESDAY, third night of the new Comedy, FALSE PRETENCES; or, BOTH SIDES OF GOOD SOCIETY, nightly received with laughter and applause.

Berryman .... Mr. Burton
Millefleur ... Mr. Bradley | Mrs. Millefleur ... Mrs. Burton
Whittemore, Mr. G. Jordan | Crookey .... [illegible]
Mrs. Golden ... Mrs. Burton | Florence .... [illegible]

With the Comedietta of DELICATE GROUND, by Mr. G. Jordan, Mr. Russell and Miss [illegible].

The SERIOUS FAMILY and TOODLES on FRIDAY NIGHT.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee. W. R. Blake, Stage Manager. Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7 o'clock. THIS EVENING, Dec. 5, will be performed, the Play of THE BANKRUPT.

Amy Gillwood .... Mrs. Julia Dean Hayne
Jas. Shelville ... Mr. [illegible] ... Mr. [illegible]

To conclude with the farce of THE PLEASANT NEIGHBOR.

Chris. Strap ... Chopper Hornby ... [illegible]

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—[illegible] Dress Circle and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents; Stalls, $1; Private Boxes, [illegible]. Doors open at [illegible]; performance to begin at 7 o'clock. THIS EVENING, Dec. 5, will be presented the sparkling Comedy, in five acts, of THE DOWAGER.

Lord A. Lyndsay, Mr. Walcot; The Dowager, [illegible]

After which the successful Comedy of THE LITTLE TREASURE.

To conclude with PERFECTION.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—PERFORMANCES IN THE LECTURE ROOM at 3 and 7 P. M. THE LIVING WILD ANIMALS, Lions and Lioness, Tigers, Leopards, Bears, Zebras, Axis, Giraffe, and also the Happy Family, open at all times. WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD. EVENING, the [illegible] EUSTACHE. Admission to all 25 cents; children under ten 12½ cents.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS, No. [illegible] Broadway.—EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK the original, doleful and heart-rending Tragedy of VILLIKINS AND HIS DINAH, which has been received with the greatest applause and laughter. Also, the famous and well-known "Tight-Rope Ascension," will appear in this magnificent Tragedy. NEGRO MINSTRELSY preceding the piece. Commences at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

IRISH POETS.—MISS TERESA ESMONDE will by invitation give her last Reading before going South, from the Poets of Ireland, at the Tabernacle, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 5. Tickets 25 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents; to be had at HALL'S Music Store; WATERS' Music Store; DUNIGAN'S Book-store; SADLIER'S Bookstore and at the Tabernacle. Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 8 o'clock.

GREAT MUSICAL NOVELTY.—The ALLEGHANIAN FAMILY.—A troupe of Alleghanian [illegible] Bell Ringers and Vocalists will commence a course of their novel and amusing entertainments at Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING next, Dec. 10, and continue every evening with change of programme and other novelties.

J. B. BROWN'S READING, RECITATION AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS—On WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, in Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Fourth Evening, Dec. 5; fifth, Dec. 12, at 7½ o'clock. Doors open at 7. Mr. BROWN will give instruction in Oratory and Dramatic Readings, at his rooms, Montague Hall, Brooklyn, or at schools and private residences in New-York.

THE THIRD LECTURE—In the course before the Young Men's Association of the [illegible] Congregational Church, between 6th and 7th avs., will be given on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, by Prof. DENISON OLMSTEAD, of Yale College. Subject—The True, the Beautiful, and the Good in Nature. Tickets 25 cents. To commence at 8 o'clock.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open Day and EVENING. Admittance 25 cents.

MUSIC—FURNISHED FOR PRIVATE PARTIES AND BALLS.—The best musicians furnished. New Music published and received daily at DODWORTH & CLAYTON'S Music store, No. 493 Broadway, near 12th-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A certificate in the name of JONATHAN THORNE, for 50 shares of the Stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Co., No. 2,[illegible], dated April [illegible], 18[illegible]. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to MERRITT & CO., No. 111 Wall-st.

LOST—In going from No. [illegible] Broadway to No. [illegible] Bond-st., a lady's porte monnaie, containing a sum of money. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at No. 13 East [illegible]-st.

LOST—Pass-Book No. 1,[illegible] with the Broadway Savings Institution. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at the Bank.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$10,000.—PARTNER WANTED—Either special or active, with the above amount in cash, in a good paying business already established in this city. First mortgage on real estate given as security for the amount of investment. Parties having the [illegible], and none other, may address, INTEREST, Times office, for one week.

TO MERCHANTS.—MARBLE MANTELS TO EXCHANGE.—An invoice of very finely finished marble mantels, in value $4,000; would be exchanged for (in part,) a general medium priced stock. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

PARTNER WANTED—With some $[illegible] or [illegible] capital in the commission business. Address J. L., *Herald* Office.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

RICH FANCY GOODS AT AUCTION.—JOHN L. VANDEWATER will sell, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the salesroom, No. 12 Maiden-lane, rich fancy goods, just received from Paris, consisting of a large and valuable invoice of bronzes from the Paris Artistic Bronze Company, who received the highest medal at the World's Fair in London, 1851, and Dublin—consisting of superb vases, groups, candelabras, amulets, Italian dancers, inkstands, hunters, card receivers, Indian warriors, Amazons, horses, stag hunts, hanging flower vases, &c. Also just received by steamer, busts of Clay, Washington, Webster, Jackson, Franklin, life size and very rich. Also the Grecian Bacchus, on pedestal; being the richest goods of the kind ever imported.

To be sold without reserve, and well worthy the attention of connoisseurs—rich decorated China vases, of all sizes, ornamented with bisquet figures, the richest imported; decorated China tea sets, 44 pieces, of various patterns and designs; rich dinner sets, coffee cups, card baskets, bisquet figures, cake and fruit baskets, jewel stands, colognes, spittoons, cigar stands, &c. Silver-plated ware from the celebrated manufactory of Jas. Dixon & Sons, Sheffield, consisting of cake baskets of the choicest patterns, water urns and kettles with heaters; castors, plain and revolving, the newest style, with cut-glass bottles; tea and coffee sets of various elegant designs; liquor frames with cut bottles, butter dishes, spoons, tumblers, goblets, mugs, &c.

Clocks—Magnificent, 31-day, fine gilt and bronze clocks with shade stand, black marble clocks with bronze figures, 8-day bronze and gilt clocks, alarm clocks. The above line of clocks is well worthy the attention of those in want, as the movements are warranted to be of the first class.

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

STUFFED BIRDS.—J. L. VANDEWATER will sell in connection with fancy goods, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 12 Maiden-lane, stuffed birds, single or in groups, with glass shades, consisting of [illegible] of different descriptions; also small fancy birds.

DR. E. J. LOEWENTHAL'S WATER CURE, BERGEN HEIGHTS, Hudson County, New-Jersey.—The undersigned, formerly physician in the Hydropathic Institutions of Brattleboro, Vt., has now opened this establishment. It is situated on one of the [illegible] hills [illegible] of New-York Bay, provided with a remarkable abundance of soft water, and contains a complete gymnasium, which is also considered an essential part of hydropathic appliances.

The establishment can be reached from New-York in less than half an hour, by either the Hoboken or Jersey City ferries, from which stages leave for the house. Direct letters to New [illegible].

E. J. LOEWENTHAL, M. D.

[illegible]

On the conclusion of a debate on a communication [illegible] to the amount of wages paid to [illegible] Islands, it was desired to pay the [illegible] work as are paid in the City of [illegible]

[illegible] the number remaining in the Institutions on the 1st of December, 1855, viz.:

[illegible]

Total ... 6,021

Increase, 74.

Number remaining Nov. 25, 1855 ... 5,947

Admitted ... 1,184

Total ... 7,131

[illegible] ... 1,110

Total ... 6,021

While a report from the City Prison was under consideration, Governor DUNN stated that it was [illegible] the case that persons temporarily committed to the City Prison on a charge of drunkenness, were detained fourteen days, while the extent of punishment for getting drunk was only ten days. The number of temporary commitments were very large and often crowded the prison.

Governor WEST presented a bill for furnishing the [illegible] for the keeping of lost children, which he [illegible]. The money necessary was appropriated, and the bills referred for examination, according to the rule.

The presentation of the above mentioned bill caused Governor DUNN to call up the resolution, to the effect that no goods be bought or sold for the Department, except by the authorized Agent of the Board.

Governor WEST opposed the resolution on the same ground stated at the previous meeting.

Governor DUNN arose to speak to the resolution: [illegible] it was necessary to restrain the Members of the Board from improper conduct. Such was not the purpose of the resolution. It was simply to so organize the business of the Department, as that its transactions should all be through the regular business channels, and thus prevent confusion. In this connection he thought it proper to remark upon the [illegible] and ignorance of those who attempted to criticize the conduct of the Board of Governors. There were persons who were continually finding fault with the conduct of the Department, and it [illegible] those very persons knew nothing of what the institutions under the direction of the Department were. He then read from the Report of the Comptroller, published yesterday, on the subject of taxation, a statement to the effect that the expenses of the Almshouse increased regularly [illegible] a year. This he claimed was wrong [illegible] evidence of a determination to injure the character of the Board. He thought it would be well if the people would watch well the conduct of those who under a cloak of virtue were striving to get a still firmer grasp on the [illegible], and in his remarks he made special reference to some one whom he designated as having become blotted with integrity.

After a few pertinent remarks from Gov. WEST the resolution was again laid on the table, and the Board adjourned.

Horticultural Society.

A regular meeting of the New-York Horticultural Society took place at the Society's rooms, Clinton Hall, on Monday evening, and the regular ticket was declared duly elected by a large majority. The officers for the ensuing year are: For President, [illegible]; Vice Presidents, Abraham A. Leggett, Archibald Russell, H. M. Schieffelin, Caleb F. Lindsley, Theodore Banks. Treasurer, Dr. James Knight. Recording Secretary, Peter B. Mead. Corresponding Secretary, F. W. Tomkins. Librarian, [illegible]. It was decided that all the Winter meetings should be devoted to conversations as well as for the regular business of the Society. And also to engage the services of some popular lecturer, (Dr. TORREY was named,) upon the subject of vegetable physiology. A Committee of three were appointed to confer with the Professor upon that point.

A series of eight Illustrated Lectures on the Natural History of the earth, was commenced last evening, at Hope Chapel, by Mr. JOHN A. COLLYER. Mr. C. is an efficient and eloquent speaker, full of rare information. All will be benefited by attending the Course, especially the teachers and higher classes of our Public Schools.

Monday evening the "Young Men's Improvement Society," at No. 68 East Broadway, listened to a really talented and cleverly delivered [illegible] lecture from Mr. RICHARD KRAFT, on the "Influence of Poetry upon the working classes." More than 300 persons were present.

Fatal Accident.

One of the workmen employed in HERRING'S Safe Manufactory was accidentally killed, on Monday afternoon.

The Tammany Society held a regular meeting on Monday evening, whereat they resolved to celebrate, by a ball, the anniversary of the battle of New-Orleans.

Accidents.

A man named PHILIP MCGREGOR, while at work late on Monday afternoon, fell among the machinery of the steamship Atlantic, while in motion, at the foot of Canal-street, and was terribly bruised. He was conveyed to the Hospital.... ROBERT S. [illegible] fell on Monday afternoon from the topside of a vessel lying at the foot of Warren-street, and had his thigh dislocated. He was taken to the City Hospital.

Breeding Animals.

Among the imports last week, were two bulls from Hamburg, which were valued at $5,000 each, and entered accordingly at the Custom-House, as the cost price at the place of purchase in Germany. It is well for the importer there was no duty on them. Animals for breed are free.

A lady from Burlington, while crossing the river at Jersey City, on Saturday last, had her pocket picked of a purse containing $17 and over. She refused to give her name, as she said, "the folks at home would call her a fool for not being wide awake, when so near York."

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—Nos. 12, 21, 24 to 31.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit—Nos. 104, 399, 415, 1114, [illegible], 457, 465, 491, 445 to 475. Special Term—[illegible]

[illegible]

COMMON PLEAS—Part I.—Nos. 1246, 1249, 1258 to 1268, [illegible] to 1277, 1279 to 1278, 802. Part II.—1188, 1135, 1219, [illegible], 1257, 1261, 1265½, 1266, 1269, 1273 to 1278.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Dec. 4.

Before Hon. Justice Mitchell.

DECISIONS.

Smith vs. [illegible]—Motion granted on plaintiff paying in each case $10 costs of motion, and fees of referee and costs incurred on and since the reference; such payment to be made in twenty days.

[illegible] Railroad vs. Wood et al.—Memorandum for counsel.

COURT OF SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Smith.

The principal business before the Court of Sessions on Tuesday morning, was impanneling the Grand Jury, which was made up as follows:

WILLIAM H. DOBBS, Foreman.

Henry Allen,	Fred. W. Coggill,	Robt. Leonard,
[illegible] Oxford,	David McMaster,	Francis Leland,
Philip I. [illegible],	John [illegible],	Henry Lewis,
[illegible] Baldwin,	[illegible] Corliss,	Gabriel Mead,
[illegible] W. [illegible],	[illegible] Green,	Ed. M. Osborne,
[illegible],	[illegible],	John J. Walker.
[illegible],	Jas. B. Johnson.	

[illegible], as soon as the panel was filled,

charged the Jury upon the law which governed them in their deliberations, after which the Jury retired to charge of the offices to enter upon their duties.

A Petit Jury was next impanneled for the trial of petty offenders.

There were a few unimportant cases before the Court, which, at the usual hour, adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

LONG ISLAND.

Attempted Suicide.

A German named CONSTANTINE MARTIN attempted to commit suicide, Sunday evening, by jumping into the East River from one of the Catharine-street ferry-boats. He was rescued by the officers of the boat, and placed in charge of the Second District Police, to prevent him from making a second attempt.

Brooklyn City Court.

The December Criminal Term of this Court commenced on Monday. The following cases were tried:

John Martin, indicted for assault and battery with intent to kill. John Douglass was found guilty and recommended to the mercy of the Court. Andrew Brown, George Snyder and Joseph Guinnon were arraigned on a charge of grand larceny, in stealing lead from a house owned by Mr. Sears, in South Brooklyn. The first named pleaded guilty, and his companions were tried and found guilty. Sentence deferred.

The St. Nicholas Society of Brooklyn partake of their annual dinner on Thursday evening next, at the Pierrepont House.

There are at the present time 126 prisoners in the Kings County Jail. The usual number is about one hundred.

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City Prison Report.

There were 64 commitments to the Jersey City Prison during November, for offences, as follows:

Drunkenness	40	Suspicion of theft	1
Drunk and disorderly	3	Assault and battery	1
Disorderly	3	Vagrancy	1
Assault	6		
Petty larceny	8	Total	64

Their nativity is as follows: Ireland, 59; England, 3; Germany, 3; France, 1; United States, 5. Total, 64.

Fire.

At the fire on Sunday night, near the corner of Warren-street and Newark-avenue, a stable was destroyed. A valuable horse in it belonging to Mr. SMITH, butcher, in Montgomery-street, near Warren, was burned to death. The animal cost him $600.

Railroad Time.

A new time bill went into effect on the New-Jersey Railroad on Monday. The 10 o'clock A. M. train for Philadelphia, will leave at 11 o'clock A. M. Some other changes relating to way stations have been made.

Newark and Hoboken Railroad.

An application will be made to the New-Jersey Legislature, at its next session, to grant a charter for a Railroad from Hoboken to Newark.

MARKET REPORTS.

Some Eggs.

We had the curiosity to make a little inquiry as to the number of eggs annually brought into this City, and, for this purpose, called upon several of the largest egg merchants yesterday. The books of ten of these exhibit an aggregate of receipts and sales, for twelve months past, of nearly twenty-six millions. Further inquiry showed that this is not quite one-fourth of all sold here. The annual consumption of eggs in this City may be set down, in round numbers, at full ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS.

A dealer in Cleveland, Ohio, sent forward 1,200 barrels to a single dealer here during the present year. The supply is seldom equal to the demand, even at the high rates usually prevailing, and the business may be doubled or trebled without sinking prices below a remunerative figure. A glance at our weekly quotations shows that the average price, during the past year, has been full seventeen cents per dozen. Feed up the "biddies."

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Daily Times.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5, 1855.

The prices given in our reports from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the quality of the articles.

Butter is very active, and the extra grades are several cents higher. Large amounts are being shipped South; the rivers being more open than usual, considerable amounts are going up to the inland towns. The sales here are quite large—one firm sells daily from 600 to 700 firkins, averaging about 100 lbs. each. The California demand is very brisk. Those who shipped to San Francisco in May and June, are receiving returns of sales and making new shipments. The wholesale price of Butter in San Francisco is now 60c. ℔ lb. Lard is quite firm at the prices quoted, which are a little advance upon last week.

Eggs are quite abundant, there being already in market a good supply for the holidays.

There is a pretty good supply of Venison. Saddles are lower, and the fore-quarters not very salable.

Potatoes are not very firm at last week's quotations.

Potatoes, Nova Scotias, ℔ bushel	55	@	60
Potatoes Carters, ℔ bbl.	$1 75	@$1 87	
Potatoes—N. Jersey Mercers, ℔ bbl.	1 62	@	1 87
Potatoes—Junes, ℔ bbl.	1 50	@	1 62
Potatoes—Pinkeyes, shipping, ℔ bb.	1 50	@	1 75
Potatoes—Common, green, ℔ bbl.	1 37	@	1 50
Potatoes—Western Red, ℔ bbl.	1 37	@	1 50
Sweet Potatoes—New-Jersey, ℔ bbl.	1 62	@	1 87
Sweet Potatoes—Virginias, ℔ bbl.	1 37	@	1 62
Sweet Potatoes—Philadelphia, ℔ bbl.	1 62	@	1 80
Onions—Red, ℔ bbl.	1 50	@	1 62
Onions—White, ℔ bbl.	1 50	@	1 87
Cabbages—℔ 100	1 00	@	3 50
Cauliflowers—℔ dozen	1 25	@	1 75
Celery—℔ dozen	62	@	0 87
Squashes—Boston Marrow, ℔ bbl.	75	@	1 00
Pumpkins—N. J., ℔ 100, variable	3 00	@	5 00
Pumpkins—Cheese, ℔ 100	4 00	@	6 00
Beets—℔ bbl.	1 12	@	1 50
Carrots—℔ bbl.	88	@	1 25
Turnips—White, ℔ bbl.	37	@	62
Turnips—Russia, ℔ bbl.	75	@	87
Apples—Newtown Pippins, ℔ bbl.	2 00	@	4 00
Apples—Fall Pippins, ℔ bbl.	2 00	@	2 50
Apples—Greenings (R. I.)	1 75	@	2 00
Apples—Greenings, common, ℔ lb.	1 75	@	2 00
Apples—Baldwins, ℔ bbl.	2 00	@	2 25
Apples—Spitzenbergs, ℔ bbl.	1 75	@	2 00
Apples—Russets, ℔ bbl.	1 75	@	2 00
Apples—Twenty-ounce, ℔ bbl.	2 25	@	2 50
Apples—Tolman Sweets, ℔ bbl.	1 75	@	2 00
Apples—Pound Sweets, ℔ bbl.	2 00	@	2 25
Apples—Gilliflower, ℔ bbl.	1 75	@	2 00
Apples—French Spitzenberg, (Sock-No-Furthers) ℔ bbl.	1 75	@	2 00
Apples—Common, var. sorts, ℔ bbl.	1 50	@	1 75
Cranberries, ℔ bbl.	11 00	@	15 00
Honey—Box, ℔ lb.	14	@	18
Honey—Strained, ℔ lb.	8	@	10
Chestnuts, ℔ bushel	2 75	@	3 00
Hickory Nuts, ℔ bushel	2 00	@	2 12
Black Walnuts, ℔ bushel	75	@	87
Butter, Orange Co., ℔ lb., in pails	30	@	34
State, ℔ lb.	25	@	28
Ohio, ℔ lb.	19	@	23
Lard, in bbls.	12½	@	13
Cheese—State, ℔ lb.	10	@	11½
Eggs—Fresh, ℔ doz.	25	@	26
Western	20	@	21
Poultry—Spring Chickens, ℔ pair	50	@	1 25
Fowls, ℔ pair	75	@	1 00
Bucks County, ℔ lb.	12½	@	13½
Ducks—Domestic, ℔ pair	75	@	1 75
Widgeon, ℔ pair	62	@	75
Teal ℔ pair	37	@	50
Black Ducks, ℔ pair	63	@	75
Turkeys, each	75	@	2 50
Turkeys, ℔ lb.	11	@	14
Geese, each	1 00	@	1 75
Guinea Hens, ℔ pair	62	@	75
Woodcock, ℔ doz.	4 50	@	5 00
Quail, ℔ doz.	1 37	@	2 00
Partridge, ℔ pair	88	@	1 00
Venison, (saddles) ℔ lb.	13	@	16
Rabbits, young, each	15	@	18
Pigeons, tame, ℔ doz.	1 50	@	2 25
Wild, ℔ doz.	1 50	@	2 25
Young Pigs, small, each	1 50	@	2 00
Large, ℔ lb.	8¼	@	9

Markets—Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.

TUESDAY, Dec. 4—6 P. M.

ASHES—There were 60 bbls. sold at $8 25@$8 50 for Pearls, and $7 50 for Pots, ℔ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—We heard that 2,000 lbs. American Yellow found buyers at 27c.@27½c. ℔ lb.

CANDLES—The demand is good, and prices are firm and buoyant, with less offering.

COAL—Foreign is scarce and quiet, but steady. There is more inquiry for Anthracite, which is stiffly held.

COFFEE—Rio is brisker and ½c. ℔ lb. dearer, with sales reported since our last of 6,000 bags at 10½c.@12c. ℔ lb. The stock of Rio is now reduced to 48,000 bags, but more of it is being offered, the improved prices drawing holders into market. Other kinds are quiet, but steady, as before quoted.

COPPER—The market is considerably active and firm, with but a moderate stock offering.

COTTON—The inquiry is livelier, but holders are reluctant sellers at current rates, in view of the light stock in market. The transactions since our last embrace about 1,000 bales, at [illegible] for Middling Uplands, and proportionate prices for other grades, ℔ lb.

FEATHERS—Are scarce and steady at full rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are even less sought after by home dealers and shippers, and, with an increased desire to realize, prices are partially 12½c.@25c. ℔ bbl. lower. The sales since our last embrace about 10,000 bbls. here and to arrive soon, mostly at rates within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$9 00	@$9 25	
Straight State	9 06¼	@	9 12½
Favorite and Extra State	9 12½	@	9 25
Mixed Western	9 00	@	9 12½
Common to Good Indiana and Mich.	9 12½	@	9 37½
Fancy Michigan	9 37½	@	9 50
Common to Good Ohio	9 25	@	9 50
Fancy Ohio	9 50	@	9 62½
Extra Ohio	9 50	@	10 37½
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 50	@	10 12½
Fancy Genesee	9 37½	@	9 62½
Extra Genesee	9 75	@	11 50

Canadian is dull and heavy—with sales of 300 bbls. Superfine to best Extra, at $9 25@$10 50 ℔ bbl. Southern remains quiet and languid; the sales since our last have amounted to about 1,100 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $9 37½@$11 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at $6 25@$7 62½ for Fine and Superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in slack request, and heavy in price, with sales of 250 bbls. at $4 25@$4 31¼ for Jersey, $4 62½ for Baltimore, and $4 75 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is sparingly offered, and is in fair demand, at $2 75@$3 ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is plenty, and 2c.@3c. ℔ bushel cheaper, but is inactive. The sales since our last have been confined to about 20,000 bushels, including Canadian White, partly deliverable at Albany, at $2 25@$2 37; Western Red, at $2@$2 05; Southern White, prime to choice, at $2 25@$2 35; and do. Red at $2 12½ per bushel. Rye is more abundant, and is tending downwards. The sales since our last comprise about 14,700 bushels, chiefly at $1 30@$1 32 ℔ bush. Barley is in fair request, but is held above the views of buyers. No important sales. Oats are attracting less attention, and can now be had at 48c.@50c. for Western, and 52c.@54c. for State, ℔ bush. Corn is in limited demand, and is decidedly less valuable, the sales since our last not exceeding 32,000 bushels, mainly Western mixed, in store, and delivered, at from $1@$1 04 ℔ bush., closing heavily and irregularly.

HAY—There were 600 bales River taken at yesterday's prices.

HIDES—The stock is ample, and the demand is limited, buyers looking for an easier market, but holders are not losing confidence, and prices are unchanged, though the current movements are light.

HOPS—New continue abundant, and in fair request, at 9c.@13c. ℔ lb.; no change in Old.

IRON—Scotch Pig is in moderate supply and slack request, at $30@$32, according to quantity, ℔ ton—usual terms. Other kinds are unaltered.

LATHS—Eastern are rather less sought after, and are depressed, at $1 45@$1 50, cash and short time, ℔ thousand.

LEAD—Rules quiet, but steady. The supply is reduced, and there is not much arriving. This year's receipts are much lighter than those of last year. Messrs. FABER & PERKINS inform us that, to the 30th November, there have been received only 260,599 Pigs, against 383,677 in the same period of 1854. The great falling off is from Spain, Antwerp and Hamburg. The quantity received coastwise of native lead is 44,915 Pigs, against 83,580 Pigs last year.

LEATHER—Domestic tanned Sole is now arriving more freely than it sells, but as the supply is not large, it is held with considerable firmness. Other kinds remain as last noticed.

LIME—Is scarce and nominal.

MOLASSES—The demand is good, chiefly for lots to arrive, there being very little here. Prices are firm and buoyant. The sales since our last amount to about 600 bbls. New crop New-Orleans at 45c.; and 400 hhds. clayed Cuba at 38c. ℔ gallon.

NAILS—Have not varied much.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine are unaltered. There is more doing in Spirits Turpentine at 44c.@45c. ℔ gallon.

OILS—Whale, Sperm and Olive remain as last noticed. Linseed is retailing at 98c.@95c., but whole parcels are quoted at only 91c.@92c. ℔ gallon. The demand is not active. Lard Oil is salable and firm at 95c.@$1 ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is dull and lower, with sales since our last of 540 bbls., in lots, at $21 for Mess, $19 for Prime, and $20@$21 for Western and City Prime Mess, ℔ bbl. Dressed Hogs are pretty actively sought after, at 8¾c.@8⅞c. ℔ lb., but the supply is adequate. Green Hams are freely taken at 10½c. ℔ lb. Cut Meats rule scarce and quiet, but firm. Lard continues active and buoyant—the reported sales since our last including 2,000 bbls. and tcs. at 12¼c.@12½c. ℔ lb. Beef is essentially unchanged. The sales, since our last, include 300 bbls., at from $9 25@$10 for Country Prime; $11@$11 50 for do. Mess; and $15 50@$16 for repacked do., ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is in demand and is firm, at from $22@$26 ℔ tc. Beef Hams are salable, and steady, at $14@$17. Butter is moderately inquired for, at 18c.@23c. for Ohio; 24c.@30c. for common to very good State; and 29c.@31c. for prime and choice do., ℔ lb. Cheese is selling, to a fair extent, at 10c.@11½c. ℔ lb.

RICE—About 175 tcs. have been sold at $4 37½@$5 25 ℔ 100 lbs.

SALT—Is in fair request and is tolerably firm, at former quotations.

SEEDS—Clover is in demand at 13c., but is held at 13½c.@14c. ℔ lb., with a limited supply. American Rough Flax is scarce and needed. It is now quoted as high as $2 30 and over ℔ bushel. Calcutta Linseed has been freely purchased here and at Boston, at from $2 35@$2 40 ℔ bushel. Timothy is unaltered.

SPICES—The market seems less active but steady.

SUGARS—The demand is fair for shipment and for refining,—but is limited for the trade. Stocks are still very moderate. Prices rule tolerably firm. The sales since our last include about 1,800 boxes, part, in bond, at 5⅛c.@6c.; and part, free, at 7¼c.@8⅛c. ℔ lb.; with 3,700 bags Pernambuco, on terms not disclosed. Refined Sugars are selling pretty freely and satisfactorily.

TALLOW—Some 30,000 lbs. prime have been sold, at 13c.@13⅛c. ℔ lb.

TOBACCO—Domestic is quiet, but firm. Spanish is plentier and more inquired for. The sales since Friday include 107 hhds. Kentucky and Maysville, at 7c.@12½c.; 48 cases Seed Leaf at 8½c.@9c.; 20 Florida at 15c.@40½c.; 1,164 bales Havana at 30c.@37c.; and 221 Yara on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales of only small lots Ohio and Prison were effected, to-day, at 39c.@39½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Continued quiet, without any material fluctuations in rates. For Liverpool, the engagements embraced some Cotton at 7-32d.@¼d.; 1,500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d.@3s.; 6,000 bushels Grain at 9d.@9½d.; 150 tierces Beef at 5s. 1d.; and heavy goods at £5s.@32s. 6d. For London, shipments were reported of 3,000 bbls. Flour at 4s.; some grain at 12d.@12½d.; 50 tierces India Mess Beef at 5s.; some Rum at 9s.; Naval Stores at former figures, and heavy goods at 35s.@45s. For Glasgow, the arrangements were light at old figures. For Continental Ports, a moderate business was transacted at former rates. For California, there was not much offering, and rates were nominally the same.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

LEWIS S. MORRIS AND CO.'S MONTHLY HEMP CIRCULAR.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 1, 1855.

Our market for American Hemp remained dull and inanimate during the whole of the past month, and its general condition is unchanged; the supplies on hand being fully equal to any anticipated demand, while manufacturers, still confident that lower prices must soon prevail, restrict their purchases as much as possible, and will not increase their stocks in advance of their immediate wants. The stock as reported in our circular for November consisted of Undressed, 4,295 bales; arrived since, 316 bales. Dressed, 1,543 bales; arrived since, 241 bales.

The month's sales embrace 654 bales Undressed, at $170@$185, and 375 bales Dressed, at $245@$250 for medium, $255@$265 for fine, and $270@$285 for extra fine hand-dressed, leaving our present stock—Undressed, 3,957 bales; Dressed, 1,409 bales; the greater portion of which is held at the following prices: Undressed, fair to good, $170; do., good to prime, $175@$180; do., choice, $190; Dressed, ordinary to medium, $245; do., fine, $250@$260; do., extra fine, (hand-dressed,) $265@$280.

RUSSIAN HEMP—Although the stocks on hand have been virtually nominal, there has been nothing, during the month just closed, to stimulate any improvement in prices, and we still quote $280, 6 months as about the market, though large quantities would not command ready sale even at that low rate. Yarns also have been dull at 13c.@14c., the latter price for No. 1. The London market has slightly improved, as the small stock there on hand has been much reduced, the last quotation being £43 10s.@£44. From the preparations already made, there seems to be no doubt that full supplies, both of Hemp and Yarns, will, next year, be forwarded to every desirable market, in better order and at less expense than has recently been the case.

SUNN HEMP—Has advanced on account of the smallness of the stocks, while the direct importations must, for some time, be necessarily much restricted. It has met with a ready sale at 6¼c.@7c., and at present there is none offered under the latter figure, while some recent receipts from England are held still higher.

MANILLA—Stock on hand Nov. 1, 17,000 bales; arrived since, 2,000 bales. The stock now in first hands, and for sale, amounts to fully 15,000 bales, which is mostly offered at 11c., but without any demand for the moment. The markets in England are also well supplied, but prices there are a shade higher. No change in the market at Manilla, according to our latest advices.

JUTE—The market has been prevented from suffering a further decline by the export of 1,000 bales from Boston, and there is now none obtainable under $85, as, at that price, it can be shipped to England with profit, but the stocks there, now on hand, and soon to arrive are large.

GUNNY CLOTH—The better feeling in this article, noticed towards the close of last month, has continued, with sales at prices ranging from 13½c.@13¾c.

Imports at Boston from Jan. 1 to Nov. 30.—1855, 28,484 bales; 1854, 14,211 bales.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

DRY GOODS.

American and Foreign Silks.

BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO., (Imp. & Job.) 112 Broadway.

Berlin Wool, Embroidery, Silks, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for Regalia.

SCHILLING BROS. (Importers and Jobbers) 60 John-st.

American Lamps and Gas Fixtures.

DIETZ, BRO. & CO., (Manuf'rs) ... 132 William-st.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

J. M. DAVIES, JONES & Co., Imp. & Manf. 38 Warren-st.

Agricultural Warehouse.

R. L. ALLEN, (late A. B. Allen & Co.,) 189 & 191 Water-st.

Artificial Flowers and Feathers—New Styles.

JAMES TUCKER, (Importer and Wholesale Dealer,) No. 387 Broadway. Bridal Wreaths for the million.

Advertising Agents.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO. ... 119 Nassau-st.

Dentist.

CHAS. A. PECK ... [illegible] Broadway.

Doors, Sashes and Blinds.

E. F. KIMBALL (Wholesale and Retail) ... [illegible]

Engravers, (Wood.)

W. HOWLAND, 335 Broadway, 1 door above Astor House.

French Window Glass.

J. H. POILLON & CO., (Importers) ... 34 Barclay-st.

French and German Baskets, &c.

CHARLES ZINN & CO., (Importers,) No. 32 Maiden-lane, and No. 21 Liberty-st.

English Cutlery, Files, Saws and Tools.

HARGREAVES, SMITH & CO., Manuf. Eng., 35 Cliff-st.

Grate and Fender Makers.

WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 231 Broadway, one door from 19th-st.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.

T. DOUGLASS, Manufacturer and Dealer ... 5 Platt-st.

Iron, Metals, &c.

BUNTING & BEAN, (Brokers) ... 80 Wall-st.

Boat and Oar Bazaar.

From 200 to 300 boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again. INGERSOLL'S, 250 South-st.

Lightning Rods.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON, 130 East 27th, and 119 Nassau-sts.

LYON Manufacturing Co., Otis' Patent. Also, copper rods for ships. Agents wanted—11 Gold-st.

Lithographers.

GEORGE HAYWARD ... 120 Water-st.

Paints and Oils.

RAYNOLDS, DEVOE & CO. ... 106 and 108 Fulton-st.

Paper Warehouse.

CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., (Wholesale Dealers) 11 Cliff-st.

Paper in Rolls and Reams.

EUGENE ELY ... 75 Fulton-st., 2d door below Gold.

Steam Engines, Machinists' Tools, Cotton and Woolen Machinery, &c.

ANDREWS & JESUP, (Com. Merchants,) ... 67 Pine-st.

Ship-Bread and Crackers.

ERASTUS TITUS & CO. ... 263 Washington-st.

Stearns and Marvin, Manufacturers of RICH & CO.'S Salamander Safes, Wilder's Patent, Rich's Improvement. Also, sole proprietors of the Patent "LA BELLE LOCK." ... Depôt 146 Water-st.

Toys and Fancy Goods.

T. AHLBORN & CO., 54 Maiden-lane, and 29 Liberty-st.

Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods.

PLATT & BROTHER, (Impt's & Manf.) 20 Maiden-lane.

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)

J. HOPKINS & BROS., (Importers) ... 61 Barclay-st.

Any additions to the Above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, have made such arrangements with the best and most widely circulated journals in the United States and Canadas, that they are enabled to make a saving of time and expense to the advertisers who do business through them. They select the best papers, and advertise conspicuously at the very lowest prices, and always keep the interest of their customers in view. Merchants are invited to call on them.

TO LET.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE.—A first floor and basement on Broadway, near Cortlandt-st., will be leased for a term of years at a fair rate. Also, a whole building and lot, more than 100 feet in depth, near Murray-st., would be leased for a long term. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

ELEGANT FURNISHED APARTMENTS TO LET—With all the modern improvements, suitable for a family; eight bedrooms, two sets of parlors on the first and second floors, good kitchen, dumb-waiter, and plenty of room for coal and wood. To be let cheap to a family without children, until the 1st of May, or longer if required, at No. 763 Broadway.

BACK ROOM TO LET—On the first story as a gentleman's lodging room, or a respectable quiet business. Also a front room on second story. Either will be let with or without being furnished. Inquire at No. 382 4th-st., West of Broadway.

TO MANUFACTURING TAILORS OR DAGUERREOTYPISTS.—A large room suitable for either the above named trades, or any light manufacturing business, where a good light is needed. Apply at No. 101 Bowery, four doors above Broome-st. Also, a large basement, 25x95 feet, suitable for a restaurant.

STORES TO LET OR LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS.—The two handsome 5-story stores, Nos. 87 and 89 Canal-st., near Broadway, just finished and complete in all respects. Apply to DUBOIS & VANDERVOORT, No. 97 Water-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET.—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—Several well lighted rooms, with steady power in the building, cor. of Hester and Elizabeth sts. Also in building on cor. of 23d-st. and 1st-av. Rents very moderate to permanent tenants. Apply at No. 212 Pearl-st. (up stairs.) THOMAS MORTON.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 105 Cliff-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND OFFICE—For the purchase and sale of real estate at DUBUQUE, IOWA. Government lands purchased either by warrants or cash. The subscriber will keep constantly in the field a competent surveyor who will give an accurate description of each piece of land he proposes to enter. To all wishing to enter lands, information will be cheerfully given. Land warrants bought and sold. WOOLSEY E. HOPKINS, Surveyor and Civil Engineer, Dubuque.

Refer to WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL, EDWARD J. WOOLSEY, FRED. H. WOLCOTT, JAMES T. TOUTSON, President Bank Republic, New-York, WM. E. SILL, President Bank of Geneva, Geneva, N. Y., S. H. VER PLANCK, Cashier Union Bank, Rochester, N. Y.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.— TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

We will supply orders promptly. Warrants always on hand.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES.—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 88 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York. These pianos received the first premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted. Prices moderate.

A NEW TRIUMPH.

We have just been awarded the First Premium (a Gold Medal) by the Fair of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace for the Best Pianos.

HAINES BROTHERS—Having recently enlarged their facilities for manufacturing their SUPERIOR PIANO-FORTES, are now prepared to meet all orders for their instruments with promptness and dispatch. Our prices range from $200 to $600. Second-hand PIANOS taken in exchange and for sale at prices from $25 to $150. Manufactory Empire Works, 24th and 25th sts. HAINES BROTHERS, Wareroom corner of 3d-av. and 14th-st., New-York.

PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES.—G. & H. BARMORE, No. 348 Bleecker-st., having been extensive manufacturers for 20 years, offer an assortment of elegant Pianos cheap. Having also perfected a new style of Piano—the grand diagonal—they would call the attention of purchasers. Also, a good second-hand piano, and new style music stool.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

EIGHT PIANO-FORTES AT COST.—To close a Southern house, all new superior instruments, fully warranted by the best New-York and Boston makers, splendid 7-octave rosewood for $210; inlaid with pearl, $300; Æolians, $260; one for $175. Any piano sold $75 less than it can be bought anywhere else, at No. 60 Walker-st., for one week. W. OSBORN & CO.

BACON AND RAVEN—Have (in consequence of the extension of Canal-st.) removed their PIANO-FORTE WAREROOM to No. 135 Grand-st., one block east of Broadway. They offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of Piano-fortes warranted in every respect.

HALLETON BROS.—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 300 Centre-st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

PIANOS.—J. CHICKERING'S (Boston) unrivaled Pianos, Bennett & Co's Celestial Pianos, Melodions, Music and Musical Instruments, of all kinds, will be sold for one month, at great bargains, by A. P. HIGGINS, No. 300 Broadway.

ÆOLIANS, MELODEONS, PIANOS AND HARMONIUMS—from the best markets, new and second hand, at great bargains, or for rent, with rent applied, if purchased. S. T. GORDON, 297 Broadway.

MUSICAL.—WANTED—A second-hand Organ for a Church. Address, H. DATES, Hyde-Park, New-York.

CHARLES [illegible], Manufacturer of and dealer in Camphene, Burning Fluid and Spirits Turpentine, [illegible] Alcohol. No. [illegible] between [illegible] and [illegible], New-York.

FOR SALE.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLIONS OF ACRES OF SELECTED PRAIRIE, FARM AND WOOD LANDS, IN TRACTS OF FORTY ACRES AND UPWARD, to suit purchasers, on long credits and at low rates of interest.

They were granted by the Government to encourage the building of this Railroad, which runs from the extreme north to the extreme south of the State of Illinois. It passes, from end to end, through the richest and most fertile Prairies of the State, dotted here and there with magnificent Oak Groves. The recent opening of nearly 600 miles of this road throws open the lands for cultivation. They are scattered from one to fifteen miles on each side of it, through its entire length.

The soil is a dark, rich mould, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling, and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, and the cultivation of Wheat, Indian Corn, &c.

The first crop of Indian Corn planted on the newly broken Prairie usually pays the cost of plowing and sometimes fencing. Wheat sown on new turned sod is sure to yield very large profits. One man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for Corn or Wheat, at $2 to $2 50 per acre. By judicious management farms may be broken and fenced the first, and under a high state of cultivation the second year.

The large yield on the cheap lands of Illinois over the high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market. The rapid increase and growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line of this road afford a growing home demand for farm produce.

Coal and wood are delivered along the road at different points, at from $1 50 to $4 the ton or cord.

Parties having in view Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, or Minnesota, for their future homes should take into consideration that the country west of the Mississippi is destitute of railroads; that the convenience of transporting grain and produce from farms on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, direct to the great Eastern markets, is sufficient of itself to pay the investment or from $20 to $25 per acre higher than is Government lands in Iowa. In other words, that it costs so much more to get produce from the interior of the country west of the Mississippi to the Eastern market, that the farmer will find it much more profitable to locate on the line of this railroad.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to location, quality, &c. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1855, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual instalments—the first to become due in two years from date of contract, the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from date of contract.

By the 22d section of the Act of the Legislature, approved 10th February, 1851, these lands are free from taxation until they are paid for, and a deed of conveyance granted to the purchaser.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY TWO PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security for the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, but it must be understood that one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits at six per cent. per annum may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash, in which case the Company's Construction Bonds will be received as cash.

It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rates of interest charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the meantime the rapid settlement of the country will probably have increased their value four or five-fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Large Plats, showing the precise location of the lands throughout the State, may be seen at the office. Small pocket Plats, as a guide to any part of the Company's lands, and pamphlets, containing interesting information accompanied by numerous letters from respectable farmers throughout the State, may be had on application at the office of the Company, No. 52 Michigan-av., Chicago.

CHARLES M. DU PUY, JR., Land Agent Illinois Central Railroad Co.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The elegant house on the corner of Clinton and Gates avs., in Brooklyn; is 40 feet square, and the interior architectural embellishments and arrangements are in a very superior style. The grounds are 77 feet by 200 feet deep, and laid out as a flower and vegetable garden. On the premises are a stable, cow-house and hen-house. Possession given at the convenience of the purchaser. The price is $20,000. Apply to JAMES A. H. BELL, No. 146 Maiden-lane.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A two-story house and 3½ lots of ground, beautifully situated, and plenty of fruit and shrubbery, consisting of roses and a large amount of flowering shrubs. This is a rare chance. Inquire of JAMES L. PARSHELL, corner of Washington-av. and 5th-st., Morrisania, Westchester Co., N. Y.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A two-story and basement Brick House, on north side of 57th-st., near Broadway, with two lots 100 ft. 5 in. deep. Also, two Houses in 29th-st., near 3d-av. Inquire of HIRAM MERRITT, No. 349 Bowery.

THE PAPER MILL PROPERTY AT PITTSTON, RENSSELAER COUNTY, in this State, belonging to the late firm of Bunting & Foot, will, unless sooner disposed of at private sale, be sold by auction on the 15th day of January next, at noon, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, under the direction of the subscriber, Receiver, appointed by the Superior Court of the City of New-York. The property consists of about 13¾ acres of good land, a paper mill, with two engines and other necessary machinery for the manufacturing of printing paper; also, three dwelling houses, with barn, &c. The property is situated about ten miles north from Troy, and about a mile from the village of Pittston. There is a plankroad from Troy to within about two and a half miles of the premises. Particulars will be given at the sale, and by the subscriber, personally, on inquiry at his office, No. 107 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York. There is now a mortgage on the property for $3,000, subject to which the sale will be made. For the purchase money, over and above the said mortgage, ten per cent. and the auctioneer's fees are to be paid at the time, and of the balance, forty per cent. on the delivery of the deed, and the residue may remain on bond and mortgage for two years, with interest at seven per cent., payable half yearly, which deed will be executed by the Receiver and the parties to this action without covenants.—New-York, Nov. 26, 1855. PHILIP J. COZANS, Receiver, No. 107 Nassau-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE.—1 first-class tenement and store, in 29th-st., near 2d-av.; 2 first-class brick houses, in Second-place, Brooklyn, with plazas; 1 country residence and 26 lots attached, on the Hudson River; 1 country residence and two acres attached in Newtown; 3 acres at Fort Washington City, 26 lots, 25 by 100; 5 lots in Second-place, 25 by 133½, City of Brooklyn; 2 lots in the City of Newark, near City Hall; 4 lots in Olinville, near William's Bridge, Westchester Co.; 15 lots in the City of Yonkers, on the banks of the Hudson; 82 lots on the banks of the Hudson River; 8 lots on 75th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; 1 brown-stone house in 31st-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; 7 lots on the 3d-av. and 102th-st. corner; 3 lots on the corner of 6th-av. and 112th-st.; 1 marble store on Court-st., near City Hall, Brooklyn; 500 shares Brown-stone Quarry Stock; 300 do. Gold Mining Stock; 2,000 acres heavy timbered land in the State of Iowa; 2,300 acres of the finest quality of Prairie land, in Iowa. Cash, Illinois land, and good available securities wanted in exchange for the whole or part of the above property. Apply to EDWARD J. POWERS, Hanover Bank Building.

FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the place upon which he now resides, situated in the township of Hamptonburg, Orange County, N. Y., four miles from the New-York and Erie Railroad Depot, at Goshen, consisting of nine-two and a half acres of first rate land, well watered and fenced, and suitably divided. The house is nearly new, built in the best style, with every convenience for dairy operations, containing eight sleeping rooms, two large parlors, dining room, basement kitchen, &c. The outbuildings comprise a large barn, hay and carriage house, and wood house, all in thorough repair and good order. Fruit of every description in abundance. Full particulars may be obtained on application to THOMAS MONAHAN, No. 165 Front-st.; M. B. Stafford, No. 192 Fulton-st., or the subscriber on the premises. Address Goshen Post-Office. WILLIAM H. BERRS.

FARMS IN THE STATE OF NEW-JERSEY AND NEW-YORK FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—One of 108 acres, one of 70, one of 55, with all the crops, stock and farming utensils, one of 44 acres, one of 30, one of 14, all within a few miles of New-York, per Railroad. The lands and improvements are good, and well calculated for dairy or market gardening. Apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 10 Merchant's Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—An elegant country residence at Peekskill, consisting of eight acres and a very handsome house, with wings, verandahs, &c., and contains all the modern improvements, together with superior out-houses. An extensive lawn finely shaded, fine garden, with fruit in great variety and abundance, extensive river views, and is but half a mile from the depôt. Will suit any gentleman of taste, and can be bought at a low price. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A three-story and basement Carriage Maker's Shop, situated on Broadway, now doing a good business; shop 25 by 45, lot 115; with stock and fixtures. Also, a two-story and attic Frame House, with basement, connected with said property; house 25 by 30, lot 75. This is a rare chance for any man to invest his money, as present owner has another place of business, and cannot well attend to both, consequently will be sold on reasonable terms. Inquire of HIRAM MERRITT, No. 349 Bowery.

FOUR STORY BRICK TENEMENT HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—On west 20th-st. House 25x45 feet, lot 25x98 9-12 feet; now occupied, and paying good interest. Will be sold or exchanged for improved or unimproved City, or improved Brooklyn property; part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply to CLOUGH & HALLENBECK, No. 195 West-st.

HARDWARE STORE FOR SALE.—A full stock of all descriptions of hardware, in a store well situated for business in the village of Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y., will be sold at private sale on reasonable terms. A large business has always been transacted in this store. By order of the Administratrix. Apply to MANN & STEDWELL, Yonkers.

PROPERTY IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE.—4 houses in Pacific-st., between Hicks and Henry sts.; 24 lots on 3d-place, between Court and Smith sts.; 16 lots on 4th-place, between Court and Smith sts. For terms apply to D. H. NEVINS, Executor, No. 66 Merchants' Exchange.

MURRAY HILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A handsome first-class residence, four stories, basement with counter cellar, every improvement, situated on 37th-st., near 5th-av. Early application would secure it for $14,000. Call, or address, D. MOTT, No. 59 Nassau-st., basement.

FOR SALE LOW.—A dock with house and two acres of land on the Hudson River near Milton Landing and Milton Ferry Station. Terms easy. For further particulars address J. HANDLEY, Milton, Ulster Co., N. Y.

THE GREATEST BEVERAGE OF THE AGE!

W. GILLIES & BROTHERS'

CELEBRATED DANDELION COFFEE, is acknowledged by all to be not only equal to the finest old Mocha Coffee, but the most effectual remedy for dyspepsia, biliousness, derangement of the liver, nervousness, &c. W. GILLIES & BRO., Nos. 236 and 238 Washington-st., New-York, importers of the Dandelion Root, and sole manufacturers of the pure and unadulterated Dandelion Coffee, which is neatly put up in tin cans with a fac-simile of our signature upon each wrapper as a protection against imposture.

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

CITY OF CLEVELAND [illegible]

CITY OF DETROIT [illegible]

CITY OF CINCINNATI [illegible]

CITY OF CHICAGO [illegible]

CITY OF MILWAUKEE [illegible]

CITY OF SACRAMENTO [illegible]

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. [illegible]

LOAN FOR $4,500,000.—[illegible] Stock, due January 1, 18[illegible], and [illegible] Sinking Fund, under Article Seven of the Constitution. [illegible] Sealed Proposals will be received at [illegible] until the 18th day of December, [illegible] of that day, for a loan of FOUR MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, [illegible] Sinking Fund, under Article Seven of the Constitution [illegible] bearing interest at the rate of five per cent., payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of January, 1874. [illegible] All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany. The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposals, and the balance on the [illegible] day of December next, at the State Bank in the city of Albany, or at the Manhattan Bank, in the City of New-York. [illegible] Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. [illegible] Canal Department, Albany, Nov. 28, 1855.

HENRY J. RAYMOND, Lieut. Governor.
JAS. M. COOK, Comptroller.
E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Sec'y of State.
E. G. SPAULDING, Treasurer.

STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Books for Subscription to the Capital Stock of the STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY will be opened on the 18th of September, and remain open until the 15th of October, at the following places:
New-York, at Mechanics' Banking Association.
Amboy, N. J., at John Manning.
Tottenville, S. I., at Ephraim Totten.
Rossville, S. I., at [illegible].
South Side, S. I., at Gilbert A. Cole.
Richmond, S. I., at D. D. Ryers.
New-Dorp, S. I., at Patton House.
An installment of ten per cent. will be required, payable on the 15th of October, at MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION. By order of the Directors.
JOSEPH H. SEGUINE, President.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN R. R. CO. [illegible]

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—[illegible] per cent. Bonds of this Company [illegible] State of Connecticut [illegible] Treasurer is authorized and prepared to exchange for the outstanding Bonds [illegible]. By order of the Directors. WM. [illegible], Treasurer. New-York, Oct. 19, 1855.

CLINTON LINE AND CLINTON LINE EXTENSION RAILROAD BONDS.—[illegible] per cent. Bonds, with semi-annual coupons, [illegible] secured by an equal amount of stock and by sinking fund, and redeemable in the City of New-York. [illegible] recommended by Col. DeWitt Clinton, Jr., [illegible] the central link in the great continuous chain of railroads now constructing [illegible] City, on the Missouri River. [illegible] EDWIN LUDLOW, [illegible] of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, or of WHEELER, BROTHERS & CO., No. 16 Wall-st.

MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD BONDS.—The United States Trust Company of New-York, as Trustee for the Sinking Fund of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company, [illegible] each for $1,000, of the said Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company, and hereby invite proposals until 10th December instant, for the sale thereof. [illegible] No. 40 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 1, 1855. JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President. JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

DRAFTS ON ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.—We draw on
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK of SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND,
Payable at sight, in sums of £1 upwards, at $5 per £.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.
We will forward Drafts to any address in this or the Old Country, on receipt of a remittance.

MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION.—New-York, Nov. 28, 1855.—The annual election for seven Directors of this Institution, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House, No. 38 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 3d day of December next.
The poll will open at 11 o'clock A. M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M. JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, No. 245 Broadway.—The second instalment of 10 per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank will be payable on MONDAY, 10th inst. The Bank will commence business on that day. By order of the Board. G. R. CONOVER, Cashier.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD—On commission only, and business paper and loans negotiated, by R. O. CROMMELIN, No. 36 Wall-st., office of Wheeler Bros. & Co.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER OF BROADWAY AND GRAND-STREET, New-York, Nov. 28, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of [illegible] per cent. for the last six months, payable on and after the [illegible] day of December next. The transfer book will be closed from the 20th inst. until the day of payment. A. E. STRATS, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. [illegible], 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of this bank have declared a dividend of [illegible] per cent. on the capital stock, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of December next. The transfer books will be closed from the 22d to the 30th inst., inclusive. By order of the Board. J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.

ATLANTIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. [illegible], 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of four (4) per cent. on the capital stock, payable on the 10th December. The transfer books will be closed from the [illegible] of December. GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, have declared a dividend of fifteen per cent., payable on and after MONDAY, the 3d day of December, 1855. HENRY A. OAKLEY, New-York, Nov. 28, 1855. Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—Office of the NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 4 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 4, 1855.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of eight per cent., payable on demand. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, Dec. 3, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—A dividend of ten per cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand at the office, No. 67 Wall-st. J. M. McLEAN, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE [illegible] INSURANCE CO., No. 74 Wall-st.

CASH CAPITAL, $150,000, WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

TRUSTEES.

Charles H. Russell,	Dennison Dage,	Fred'k A. [illegible],
Daniel R. Fearing,	John Steward, Jr.,	[illegible]
Wm. H. Russell,	Robert B. Minturn,	B. Drake Smith,
Aug. C. Downing,	Stephen Williams,	[illegible]
Gardiner G. Lomax,	Edward C. Center,	Peleg Hall,
Wm. E. Dunham,	Joseph Gaillard,	Robert S. Hone,
N. H. Wolfe,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Isaac Townsend,	J. M. Waterbury,	[illegible]
James Warren,	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,	[illegible]
M. W. Hamilton,	John J. Astor, Jr.,	[illegible]

New-York, [illegible], 1855.

The Trustees of this Company have this day declared, in conformity with their charter, a dividend of FORTY AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT., on their Capital Stock, payable on demand to the Stockholders, in Cash and Scrip.

And also, a further dividend of TWENTY PER CENT., payable in Scrip to the assured, on policies issued by the Company which have terminated within the fiscal year ending 30th December last.

The Charter of this Company provides that, after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM, the remaining profits are to be annually divided between the Policy holders, in Scrip bearing interest, which Scrip is to be paid off until the net profits, together with the Capital Stock, shall exceed ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.

This Company establishes no Agencies, but insures against fire all over the United States, through responsible houses in this City.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
PUTNAM F. CONEY, Secretary.
New-York, March 2, 1855.

New-York, March 1, 1855.

The Scrip, as per above notice, is now ready. Parties entitled to the same will please call for it, at the office of the Company.

PRESERVE YOUR TEETH.—[illegible] JOHNSTON'S ORRIS TOOTH SOAP, [illegible] removes the Tartar, and [illegible] maintains the whiteness and [illegible]

TEETH AND GUMS [illegible] Coral, Enamel, [illegible] merchants, by THOMAS E. [illegible], Nos. 7 and 9 [illegible] a most admirable selection.

ANNUAL SALES

INSTRUCTION.

DANCING.

BANK NOTICES.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

OILS AND PAINTS.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ZINC PAINTS.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR THE SOUTH.

COPARTNERSHIP.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.